

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 153

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1944

ATLANTIC EDITION

THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Exclusive Interview: U. S. Ace's Closest Call

Johnson describes flight in riddled plane, afire, unable to bail out, and with Nazi 'escort.'

This war has produced innumerable air sagas, but none is more thrilling than the experience of Capt. Robert S. Johnson, leading American ace in the European war theater. Captain Johnson has told his story exclusively to Richard L. Strout, and Mr. Strout, in turn, relays it to readers of The Christian Science Monitor in two articles, of which the following is the first.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Forces in Britain

A UNITED STATES THUNDERBOLT AIR BASE SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, May 26—Flying over enemy country, his plane riddled with bullets, most of the tail shot away, his oxygen tank exploded, his forward vision completely blinded, unable to bail out, on fire and accompanied by a "polite" Focke-Wulf pilot who alternately saluted and sprayed machine-gun bullets—that's the experience which Capt. Robert S. Johnson, leading American ace in the European theater, has just de-



Associated Press
Capt. Robert S. Johnson
Lawton, Okla.

scribed to me as "the greatest experience I've ever had, or ever want to have." The United States is going to see the mild, quiet figure of Capt. Johnson soon, with his slight stature, blond, bristling hair, modest, self-contained manner.

After surpassing Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's World War I mark of 26, Captain Johnson is going home shortly on leave, tied with Maj. Richard I. Bong, crack

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Removal Urged Of Restrictions On Ice Cream

Makers say such action would aid in using up surplus of milk, much of which goes to waste.

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Youngsters throughout New England, and their parents, too, could have their fill of ice cream during the next two or three months—thereby taking care of the current surplus milk situation—if Government regulations were only relaxed, the milk producers assert.

But, today, even as the flow of fluid milk reaches unprecedented proportions far beyond the point where it can all be consumed, the Government reaches out and restricts the outlets.

In order that milk will not be wasted, the War Food Administration today announced that ice-cream manufacturers would be permitted to produce ice cream in excess of their quotas during the months of May and June, provided they reduce their output by an equivalent amount at some subsequent period of this year.

Borrow on Future

Note that word "provided," the milk producers say. It amounts to nothing more or less than permission to borrow against future quotas. And the consensus of the producers is that few, if any, ice-cream manufacturers will be at all eager to step up their production now when it is realized that, in so doing, they merely may be putting themselves right out of business later on in the year.

Normally, the manufacture of ice cream provided one of the most efficient ways to use up surplus cream. However, it may be recalled that, some time ago, the WFA limited ice-cream manufacturing quotas to 65 per cent of the base period of production—the month of June, 1942.

Recently, WFA permitted this quota to be stepped up to 75 per cent. But, today, far more milk is being produced than was the case two years ago—and the quotas still remain in force.

"The easiest way to soak up this tremendous milk surplus would be to lift the quotas entirely, and permit manufacturers to make and sell more ice cream now, without having to deduct from future quotas," said C. W. Swonger, of the New England Milk Producers' Association, today.

Meantime, John S. Adams, of Worcester, field agent of the Association, said that 1,600 quarts of skimmed milk produced in Worcester County is being dumped down the sewer daily.

More milk is being produced in that area than can be consumed locally, he said. And he added that there is no cheese-making plant in the Worcester market area where this surplus could be utilized.

Move Blocked

Efforts on the part of the producers to move such surpluses into manufacturing plants where it could be converted into processed cheese, were blocked recently by a ceiling price order from the Office of Price Administration cutting the price in half, and shutting off another outlet.

"The fact is that, during these seasonal shift-overs from low to high production, there are times during the year when not enough milk is produced to care for fluid milk needs," said Mr. Swonger.

"At other times, such as the present, more milk is being produced than can be consumed locally, and the Government will not allow us to make use of the usual outlets for such surpluses—the manufacture of ice cream and cheese.

"If an ice cream manufacturer had ample storage facilities, and if he were willing to draw against his future quotas, he could absorb some of this surplus milk. But, under present rulings, this will mean that later on in the year he will be out of business almost entirely, and, naturally, most manufacturers will prefer to spread their business—already limited under the quotas—over the entire year."

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

American Forces Capture Cisterna, Battle Way Northward Toward Rome; Bombers Strangle Axis Supply Lines



Map by Keith Parris, Staff Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor; Radiophoto Associated Press

Upper: Arrows indicate main points at which the Allied Fifth Army has made gains in Western Italy as the battle line, shown by black line, is moving northward. Inset is map of the whole line from Tyrrhenian Sea to Adriatic. Lower: Sergeant W. Cumber (left) of London, England, and Sergeant D. Russell of St. Louis, Mo., shake hands heartily as Allied Fifth Army forces from the Anzio beachhead join other forces driving northward in the Pontine Marshes area of Italy.

Pay Padding On Ships Laid To Cost-Plus

By Baldwin Garrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26—Overloading of shipyard pay rolls was attributed to management and the cost-plus system today by Thomas V. Flynn, President of the New York Port Council of Shipyard Employees at a congressional committee hearing here.

Appearing before a subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine Committee, which has just begun an investigation into the whole question of ship repair costs from Galveston, Texas, to Portland, Maine, Mr. Flynn said this seemed to him to be a logical conclusion.

His testimony follows charges of pay-roll padding, overloading, and general loafing by shipyard workers in Boston and New York made at the opening session of the hearing yesterday by Field Service employees of the War Shipping Administration.

This inspection service of the WSA faces a drastic reduction in personnel on Tuesday, the number of employees being cut to 200, or less than half of the number now on the pay roll. Representative Louis J. Capozzoli (D) of New York, chairman of the subcommittee, is trying to determine union opinion for the proposed Field Service cut.

Mr. Flynn, who is also the President of the Industrial Union Marine and Shipyard Workers of America, said that the proposed cut would be a disaster.

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hub 5606 for special handling; over 500 pounds, place in nearest street bin.

Everett—Tomorrow.
Norwell—Tomorrow.
Revere—Sunday.
Stoneham—Sunday.
Waltham—(So. Section)—Sunday.

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Huge traffic jam blocks roads behind front as Allied raids smash 1,750 Nazi vehicles.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

GEN. SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER'S HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, May 26—Fighter-bombers of the Allied Tactical Air Force in Italy have put out of action more than the equivalent of the transport for an entire German division in the past two days while attacking congested roads behind the receding Nazi front line.

While the main Fifth Army forces were joining up with those of the Anzio beachhead and the Eighth Army was pushing through the toughest sector of the Hitler Line—the Pontecorvo-Aquino-Piedimonte stretch—the airmen ranged over Nazi traffic streams south of Rome.

These flow mainly north, with a well-defined cross-current toward Highway 6 from behind the Anzio beachhead.

1,750 Vehicles Smashed

Nine hundred vehicles are reported totally destroyed and another 850 observed damaged. Today the total of 1,750 is 350 more than the number of vehicles normally required to move an average German division.

The effect of this on Nazi plans for withdrawal or reinforcement is easily imaginable. For the German truck drivers, it was a terrible experience.

Some were seen to overturn their vehicles when trying to get them hurriedly off the road. This added to the traffic jams which have been progressively complicating German transport problems since the offensive started on the night of May 11-12.

For months the Allied air forces have been carrying out what was known as a "strangle" operation. This means a sustained attack program on communication lines, designed to prevent supplies and reinforcements from reaching Nazi forward positions.

Nazi Letter

How well this succeeded is shown by a letter—now in Allied possession—written by the commander of the German 115th Reconnaissance Battalion.

He said: "Our men are very tired and have had nothing to eat for three days." This was written on May 18, when the effect of the Allied Tactical Air Force's long-term blitz on the railways of Central Italy was making itself felt by compelling the Nazis to exhaust their available forward supplies.

Yesterday, the Luftwaffe made some attempt to protect transport routes. But it didn't have the slightest hope of success, since only 80 Nazi planes were seen during the day and the Allied Tactical Air Force flew its record total of 1,900 sorties.

Most of the German planes resisted all inducements to bring them into combat, and of 24 which did engage, 14 were shot down.

Nazi Morale Hit

The conspicuous lack of air support is having the same effect on the retreating German troops that it had in the final stages of the Nazi rout in Tunisia. They have become reconciled to the possibility of fighting effectively without air support in mountainous terrain.

But in the present circumstances of their withdrawal, air cover is what they need most. They don't have it.

They are having a worse time than the Nazis did in the closing stages of the Tunisian campaign, because the Allies now are able to use a far greater number of

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

World Monetary Conference Called July 1 by Roosevelt

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—President Roosevelt today called an international monetary conference to meet in the United States beginning July 1 to discuss postwar financial problems.

Invitations were issued to 42 countries and the French Committee of National Liberation at 11 o'clock this morning.

The conference will be held at Bretton Woods, N. H., and the American delegation will be headed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr. The official name of the meeting will be the "United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference."

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Nazi morale believed touched by setback and strain of waiting for invasion.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American forces have captured Cisterna, on the Appian Way to Rome, and pushed on to Cori, six miles beyond. The Eighth Army, to the east, took Mount Cairo, north of Cassino, and Roccasecca, 28 miles to the west.

The Fifth Army, at the beachhead, was reported to be marching northward and to have reached a point 21 miles from the Capital, and three miles from Velletri, a strong point on Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's last possible defense line south of Rome.

The 24-mile stretch of reclaimed Pontine Marsh reaching down the coast between Cisterna and Terracina is virtually clear of Germans, and the whole Fifth Army line is being moved up.

There was little resistance in this sector. The five divisions of Colonel General von Mackensen's Fourteenth German Army appeared to have withdrawn from the beachhead, with no prospects of reinforcement in sight.

Littoria, main city of the marsh area, was said to have been taken by a single bulldozer, sent ahead to drive a way through Nazi-destroyed buildings.

The southern section of the line from Cassino to the sea, held by 10 divisions of General von Flieghoff's Tenth Army, is offering resistance, but has not been able to prevent the Canadians from pushing across the Melfa River and the British and French from winning one more airfield at Aquino, six miles west of Cassino.

Readjustment and straightening of the Allied line, necessitating a heavy movement of supplies, will take a little time. Following a retreating enemy in mountain territory is not an easy matter. But General Alexander, who now enjoys a great preponderance of artillery and air forces, apparently is determined to keep his line moving.

The setback in Italy, combined with the strain of watching for the invasion—which last has not been lightened by reports that thousands of British people have canceled their Whitsun holiday railway trips owing to possibility of invasion requirements—evidently is beginning to touch German morale. The German Command in Italy has ordered that the word "katastrophe" be eliminated from all reports and orders.

Meanwhile, to keep German speculation agog, General Eisenhower lunched with King George VI today after an inspection of the British ground forces.

While unfavorable weather kept most of the airmen in the West grounded, there was plenty of activity in the Pacific. General MacArthur's men in New Guinea have pushed 110 miles west of Hollandia on the north coast which will give them another strategic airfield.

News also has come to light of a long-range trip by an American carrier task force last week which steamed round by Marcus Island, 1,200 miles southeast of Japan, and then on to Wake Island, 900 miles away, both of which points were heavily bombed.

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Allies Pursue Fleeing Nazis

Allied advances were reported at both ends of the Italian battle line. Fanning out swiftly from the former Anzio beachhead area, Fifth Army troops captured Cisterna in heavy fighting and plunged forward more than three

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Danish Police Arrested; Organization Now Urged

The World's Day—May 26, 1944

In Europe: Nazis Arrest Danish Security Police

Danish security police force in Jutland, together with police heads of Aarhus and Tønder Policie, are said to have been arrested by the Germans. According to word reaching Stockholm, the action resulted from Danish espionage and sabotage.

A revolt among Bulgarian troops recently called to the colors was reported in the official Soviet News Agency, Tass, and Soviet newspapers carried stories from Stockholm quoting a Swedish subject returning from Bulgaria as saying that Sofia had become the main German administrative center in the Balkans.

Premier Dr. Antonio Salazar has disclosed that Britain asked Portugal to remain neutral and promised that his country "will remain faithful to the right of peace." He explained that England had three desires relating to the neutrality of Portugal—safeguarding of the peninsula zone of peace, protection of Atlantic ports, and preservation of facilities of the Azores. It was at Britain's request, he said, that Portugal sent troops to the Azores, Cape Verde and other Atlantic ports.

People of Rome are in a state of famine, according to a CBS report from Bern, Switzerland, all railway stations having been destroyed with the result that no provisions can arrive. Conditions are somewhat better in Vatican City, the CBS correspondent said, although it is not true that there are big stocks of food inside the Vatican as some of the half-starved Romans believe.

Russia gave prominent display in its press to the second anniversary of the British-Soviet mutual assistance pact, and has also given evidence of its friendship for its British ally by making representations to Japan, at the request of Britain, on behalf of British war prisoners in that area.

Boston: Organization to Maintain Peace Urged

Immediate organization of the United Nations in the interest of maintaining peace and security in the world was advocated today by Senator Harold H. Burton of Ohio at a Boston City Club luncheon. [Page 2.]

With no provision made for extra streetcars or busses, and with normal holiday curtailment in train services, citizens today were warned by the Office of Defense Transportation against unnecessary travel over the Memorial Day week end.

Abandonment of the seaplane channel and basin project for Logan International Airport, East Boston, was approved today by the Senate in Washington. The legislation, recommended by the Chief of Army Engineers and introduced by Senators Weeks and Walsh, will now permit the projected 7,000-foot runway expansion program to go ahead.

A four-man Congressional committee studying New England's war housing projects under charges of waste and bungling arrived in Boston today after a survey of projects in Western Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Savings of \$81,000 on 150 hulls of ships through a worker's suggestion of better methods have brought national production honor to Frank Tracy of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation at South Portland, Maine, it was announced here today at the New England War Production Board.

Washington: Ward Seizure Authority Hit

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee declared President Roosevelt had "no constitutional or statutory authority" to issue the executive order under which the Chicago plant of Montgomery Ward & Co. was seized by Federal troops in April. [Other developments in Montgomery Ward case: Page 8.]

Reporting that the nation's food supply is "generally good," the OWI nevertheless warned that much must be done "before it can be said that the food battle is won." [First Page, Second Section.]

All rationing restrictions were removed from lard by the OPA, which reports adequate supplies for civilian needs.

The WPB announced plans to manufacture 88,000 domestic electric ranges, mostly for civilian use, during 1944. The quota, some of which have been produced, is 16 per cent of the output in the year ending June 30, 1941.

William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, said he would leave on May 27 for Hawaii to see if a NWLB branch should be opened there, following requests from military and civil officials for an investigation.

A priority rating to requests for labor in the logging and lumber industry must now be given by field offices of the War Manpower Commission, a new ruling disclosed.

National: Colorado League Seeks Alien Ban

The American League of Colorado has filed articles of incorporation in Denver seeking an amendment to the State Constitution to prohibit Japanese aliens from owning property.

Dean Gibb Gilchrist of the School of Engineering at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College was elected President of the institution, succeeding Dean F. C. Walton.

Americas: Mexico Sending More Workers to U. S.

Completing a quota of 75,000 Mexican migratory workers for North American farms by international agreement, 30,000 are to leave Mexico for the United States in the next three weeks, it was announced in Mexico City.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Organize Now—Burton's Plea to United Nations

Immediate organization of the United Nations on a permanent basis in the interest of maintaining peace and security in the world, was called for today by Senator Harold H. Burton of Ohio in a luncheon speech at the Boston City Club. He was introduced by Governor Saltonstall.

Declaring that the holocaust of today is but the penalty for our failure to build our former temple of peace upon sufficiently broad, deep, and strong foundations, the Ohio Senator said that lasting unity among the United Nations is imperative if the world is to have a lasting peace.

"The time is ripe for the United Nations to meet this fundamental problem of their unity," Senator Burton said. "It must not be left to improvisation. It can be solved successfully only through the kind of frank and fair consultation that must mark future dealings among these nations in time of peace, if peace is to be the rule of the future."

Time Is Now

"The next step, therefore, should be meetings of representatives of all of the United Nations, large or small, for the purpose of forming an organization of the United Nations. The time for such a step is now."

Asserting that it is the primary duty of every peace-loving nation to see that unity among the United Nations continues in time of peace, Senator Burton said that it is important that there be no period of uncertainty following release of the force of common danger from the enemy that now holds the Allied nations together with the urge of self-preservation.

"This makes it important," the Senator said, "that agreements for peacetime unity receive substantial and widespread approval before the coming of peace. Only in unity is there reasonable promise of peace. The chances of reaching such understanding in time of war are better than they will be in time of peace."

Terming the year 1944 the

critical year for this generation throughout the world, Senator Burton said that "with united, well-directed, world-wide hard work, I believe it can become a year of great progress on the road toward a just, a lasting, and a living peace."

"If the United States is to retain the benefits of the civilization of today," he continued, "it is inescapable that the United States must work with other nations of the world. As a result of modern conditions, as evidenced by these accepted relationships and otherwise, the question no longer is whether or not the United States shall enter into international relationships with other nations, but it is rather, how can the United States maintain international relationship with the world to its own best advantage and how can the United States, in so doing, be of the most help in establishing and maintaining peace and security in the world?"

The speaker listed a number of the hundreds of international treaties and undertakings which he said indicated that the day of strict isolationism of the United States has passed.

Domestic Issues

Turning to the domestic problem of postwar recovery, Senator Burton said they will be faced under the greatest handicap in the nation's history.

"Our taxes will far exceed those before the war and our debt will be at least ten times what it was before the war," he said. "We must pay these taxes and service this debt. The bonds evidencing our national debt are held by every bank, insurance company, church, trustee, and practically every family in America. Default on it would mean depression, unemployment, and suffering."

"To carry these taxes and this debt, we must create a condition of abundance. We must have a production of real wealth in America that will substantially exceed our production before the war."

"To finance such development calls for a flexible flow of capital into countless enterprises. It calls for dynamic initiative and effort such as can be the product only of individual enterprise. It calls for a minimum of governmental expenditures for nonproductive supervisions and reporting."

"It calls for a minimum of delay in making business decisions. It calls, above all, for stability and reasonable assurances of stability for a substantial number of years ahead so that private plans can be made and investments can be risked upon the probability of future developments. It calls also for governmental protection of fair practices and for governmental protection against economic dictatorships that can be as bad as political dictatorships."

View on Treaties

Senator Burton termed the Constitutional provision requiring a two-thirds vote for ratification of treaties "unsound" and representing government by the minority instead of by the majority, in a question period after the speech. "This is contrary to the basic principle of democracy," the Ohio Senator said. "Because of the obstacles in amending the Constitution, the problem now becomes one of making the two-thirds rule work, and that demands the whole support of the country if Senate approval of an adequate international organization to preserve the peace is to be realized."

Labor Decline in R. I.

Industrial employment in Rhode Island has declined by more than 10,000 workers during the past year, it is reported by William L. Connolly, State Director of Labor.

No Great Bar Seen to Labor Law Extension

Proposal to expand the right of employers to ask for a collective bargaining election, a liberalization of Federal procedure, finds no great objection today from Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board.

The change, which is now under consideration at Washington, would help to remove criticism that the Federal act governing collective bargaining is lopsided in favor of labor, observers commented.

The election issue has arisen from the Montgomery Ward case, and the NLRB has recently held hearings as to whether it should amend its policy to permit employers to file requests for elections. Dr. Myers told the Industrial-Government Relations Association at the Hotel Vendome last night.

Issue Raised

In the Montgomery Ward situation the company claimed the union did not at the time represent a majority of the employees. The NLRB was unable to do anything to determine this question because the employer could not file a request for an election and the union had not filed a request. Subsequently, the union won the election that was worked out.

"At present, employers may only file where there are conflicting representation claims from two or more groups of employees," Dr. Myers said in his address to Boston business executives. "But they presently can refuse to renew an agreement, where they have a reasonable question as to the union's right to speak for the majority, and thus compel the union to request an election."

"Since the NLRB would decide whether or not to hold the election on the employer's petition, as it now does in all cases, I do not see any ground for the great fears expressed by union spokesmen on this proposed change of policy."

Objection Made

Objection has been raised particularly by the Congress of Industrial Organizations. On the other hand, there has been much approval of the plan on the ground that it would tend to give more balance to the Federal law, which for years has been charged with being one-sided.

The Smith-Connally anti-strike act, passed last June in an effort to discourage strikes, has actually had the opposite effect, Dr. Myers, who is one of New England's veteran labor officials, added. The law calls for a 30-day cooling off period after notice of a labor dispute and then provides for the taking of a strike vote.

"In the first eight months of its operation, 849 notices of disputes were filed, 624 withdrawn prior to the 30th day, and 177 strike votes were conducted," he said. "In the same period 2,530 strikes occurred. The moral, as I read it, is that strike notices are filed by unions as an additional weapon to get attention and action in a dispute, but that the employees have grievances and they strike in spite of efforts of union leaders to keep them on the job."

"The Industrial-Government Relations Association was formed here last September to bring about a greater understanding of government relations and a closer co-operation between private industry and government agencies. It meets monthly. George V. Sammet, Jr., is president."

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday
Free public lecture on Christian Science by Harry C. Browne, C. S., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Maiden, at the Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, at 8 p. m.

Saturday
Mrs. Mary Seward will give a lecture on "Italian Decorative Arts" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m. Free to the public.
In the Annex of the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain, Miss Mary Green will tell the story of "Andy and the Lion" at 2:30 p. m.
The Isabel Stewart Gardner Museum announces a free public recital to be given by Edith Head at 8 p. m. Wesley Compton, tenor, at 2:45 p. m. Entertainment Time: Page 3
Radio Time: Page 3

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.00; three months, \$3.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class mail at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1944.

DREIKORN'S "Orange Wrap" BREAD

"Cinnamon!"

Made by Slades, purveyors of quality spices for 116 years. So it must be good. Costs less, too.

Diversification in Uniforms



By a Staff Photographer

Clothes Have to Be Suitable for All Kinds of Conditions

Variations in climate and specialized duty make necessary different types of battle dress for Uncle Sam's armies scattered over many parts of the world. Soldiers modeled these types at Hotel Statler today in connection with Research Day.

Left to right—Sergeant Charles Reger of Con-

necticut clad in a new jungle uniform, Sergeant George J. Jakle of St. Louis, Mo., in a new Arctic uniform, Private Herbert A. Haworth of Dalton, Mass., in a wool uniform, and Pfc. Clarence Doore of New Hampshire in a suit for combat. The men felt pretty well at ease, of course, as models.

Great Strides in Research Mark New Era for Textiles

A new day has dawned for the textile industry as a result of many new developments in the research laboratories of chemists. It was disclosed today at the exhibit of fibers for wearing apparel and industrial uses, at the Hotel Statler in connection with 1944 Research Day in Boston.

Woolens that will not shrink is one of the new developments described at the exhibit and panel discussion of current and postwar developments in the textile industry. Others are equally significant.

Much of the research resulted from the demands of war, but application to peacetime uses offers the textile industry almost limitless opportunities that will be in sharp contrast to the conditions at the end of the first World War, when mills moved out of New England and sought better conditions in the South and the West, it was pointed out.

Methods and processes have been developed whereby serges will not get shiny, thus overcoming an age-old objection in the then-wear field. Another development is a way to make fabrics wear two or three times longer. The chemists also have developed a process of slip-proofing and de-lustering of fabrics which gives

durable finish and is expected to be a boon to producers of dress goods and sheer fabrics when the war ends.

And so the observance of the seventh annual Research Day in Boston was a salute to the textile industry. Much of the credit for developments in this field was given to Dr. Donald H. Powers, a native Bostonian, a graduate of Boston University, a director of the Textile Research Institute, a member of the American Chemical Society, and author of more than 25 patents in both the textile and rubber fields. He is the head of the Textile Research Laboratory of the Monsanto Chemical Co. in Everett.

Of all the important developments emerging from the Monsanto laboratory, one of the most important was the shrink-proofing. Its value to the Army alone is estimated at many millions of dollars.

Many other developments are pending. Such things as permanently waterproofing fabrics that are used for zipper jackets, coats and windbreakers as well as mud-proofing of both fabrics and camouflage nets for the Army, which is especially needed in the tropical jungles of the Pacific, are among the things still to come.

Providence Announces Plans For Its Sundays-in-the-Park

The Week in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 26—The Sundays-in-the-Park programs, which in the past two years have provided entertainment for audiences averaging more than 25,000 persons at each performance, will be continued this summer with the first program June 25, the Providence Citizens' Recreation Committee announced this week.

Supported by a wide variety of civic organizations in this city, the programs were started in the summer of 1942 to provide recreation and entertainment for persons unable to reach the beach resorts and other mecca because of the gasoline and rubber shortages. The programs this year will follow a strict policy of "nothing to sell, no politics, and a minimum of war," Jack Martin, Chairman of the program, has announced.

The success of the programs in Providence has stirred inquiries from scores of cities in other States and many of them have started programs of their own, based on the pattern worked out here.

The whole broad field of entertainment is covered in the programs. Visiting celebrities are introduced. Dancing and singing acts are put on and band concerts arranged. Tennis tournaments and baseball games are arranged for those interested in sports. And many thousands of persons who perhaps are not interested in any particular parts of the program have been introduced to this city's Roger Williams Park which is considered to be one of the finest in the east.

Political Activity
Political subjects came more into the news this week as Gov. J. Howard McGrath indirectly announced his candidacy for re-nomination, a committee was appointed to draft a platform for the state Republican party and an official of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee announced that his group would be active in Rhode Island this year.

Although Governor McGrath made his announcement in a roundabout way, it was clear that he intends to run again should the party select him. His words were: "If the state should favor me to continue in that leadership, I should be proud to carry on."

Only one other incumbent has announced himself a candidate for renomination this year. He is Rep-

Gideons Plan For Sessions At Brockton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., May 26—Massachusetts and Rhode Island members of the Christian Commercial Men's Association of America, better known as the "Gideons," will gather here tomorrow for two days of sessions as they hold their fortieth annual two-State conference, tomorrow and Sunday.

Business meetings will open at the Brockton Y. M. C. A. on Saturday morning, with members present from 11 Gideon Camps in Massachusetts and two in Rhode Island. Stephen S. Zagorski, of Reading, Mass., State President, will preside, and J. Lester Gray, President of the Brockton Camp, will act as host to the delegates.

The Women's Auxiliary will also hold its business meeting tomorrow with Mrs. Homer A. Palin, of Bristol, R. I., presiding.

The annual dinner of the Gideons will be held in the Central Methodist Church, Brockton, at 6:30 p. m. Saturday, at which time Mayor Downey will be the guest speaker.

On Sunday, the more than 350 Gideons will attend about 45 different churches in the Brockton area, where they will explain the purpose of the Association. Since the beginning of the present war, nearly 7,000,000 pocket-sized New Testaments have been distributed to men and women in the armed services of the United States by this Association.

The Association also arranges for the placing of Bibles in hotel rooms throughout the country, more than 2,000,000 having been distributed since the organization was founded.

The annual International Conference of the Gideons will be held in Denver, Colo., in July, in honor of the only living founder of the group, John H. Nicholson.

Principia Alumni Hear Gunnison

An understanding of the psychology of the Japanese is necessary to deal with that race, was a point made by Royal Arch Gunnison, radio-news commentator, before his fellow alumni of The Principia College at the Puritan Hotel in Boston last night. He based this upon the experiences that he and his wife had during 22 months of internment by the invaders of the Philippines. He made the last broadcast out of Manila before the Japanese took over that city.

Lynn Bollinger, Principia classmate of Mr. Gunnison, introduced the speaker. The lecture was followed by an interesting question-and-answer period.

Arrangements for the lecture were made by Miss Jane Rutherford, President of The Principia Alumni Club of Boston.

The former correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor told of his first encounter with the Japanese at war. It was through the help of his loyal Filipino driver who found the ways and means for meeting the Japanese General assigned to take over Manila. A Japanese propaganda officer who was educated at Stanford introduced Mr. Gunnison to the General and after hearing a long harangue on the inferiority of the white man, he learned that the General's order was that the streets of Manila were to be empty when the Army arrived.

He told how during his internment he was subjected to long hours of questioning because a Japanese correspondent is trained to be a spy; therefore, in the mind of the Japanese any journalist is a spy. What the Japanese cannot understand, said Mr. Gunnison, is why the white man does not know that the Japanese had been planning for years to fight him.

Uncontrolled Federal Spending Hit by Weeks

Warning against uncontrolled Federal expenditures; too much help to war-devastated nations; Federal payment of school lunches, and pending national legislation that would add a "staggering" sum to the already overburdened Treasury, Senator Sinclair Weeks (R) of Massachusetts, today told industry and business at a Boston luncheon that the future of the country was assured "so long as the Treasury of the United States is run on a prudent basis."

Mr. Weeks addressed the seventh annual Research Day luncheon at the Hotel Statler, sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and other groups, at which special stress was laid on the textile industry and its accomplishments resulting from research.

Col. G. F. Doriot of the Military Planning Division, Office of Quartermaster General, spoke on "Research in Battle Dress," bringing out the little-known part that research has played in the achievements of the Quartermaster General's department in clothing and equipping the largest United States Army in history.

An exhibit at the hotel of Army Quartermaster equipment and supplies and also types of technical apparatus used in textile research was a feature of the Boston observance of the day. Soldiers modeled various types of uniforms, designed for different climates and specialized duty.

Panel Discussion

The afternoon was given over to a panel discussion on the topic "Textiles Today and Tomorrow" with Prof. Edward R. Schwarz, head of the textile division of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, presiding. Eight prominent representatives of the military, research and merchandising fields participated in the panel discussion.

Mr. Weeks paid tribute to research men for a "stupendous contribution" to the war effort, with out which we could not "hope to maintain ourselves as a nation tomorrow."

Discussing "How Shall We Pay for the Peace?" Mr. Weeks deplored the willingness of the public to approve appropriations and their unwillingness to oppose

them. Outlining the pump-priming and boot-strap-lifting policies of the New Deal and the "deficit financing" that had become the "order of the day" Mr. Weeks declared that when the war is over "we have to begin to stop, look, and listen."

Referring to pending legislation which would authorize new obligations, Mr. Weeks said that unless it is restrained, it will "throw our budget out of balance in perpetuity." These bills include a \$50,000,000 project for school lunches.

"I am not opposing lunches for school children as such," he said, "but I am distinctly questioning the wisdom of having lunches for school children in the city of Newton or the town of Brookline, and in the 350 odd cities and towns in Massachusetts paid for by the Treasury of the United States—in whole or in part."

"I am a firm believer in home rule and State Rights and in having the Federal Government leave to the States and the States to the local communities all projects which can possibly be so directed. There is no city or town in Massachusetts that cannot afford to take care of a school lunch program in its budget."

Aid to Other Peoples

Regarding aid to the peoples of war-devastated countries, Mr. Weeks said that it is a question of how far we can go without wrecking our own country. "No nation can save another nation by merely becoming poverty stricken with it. Only by staying a solvent, sound, free America can we help the peoples anywhere in the rest of the world to help themselves back into a state of peace, prosperity and progress. In this phase of postwar expenditures as in every other phase, emotionalism and worthy desires must be tempered by cold figures, hard facts and common sense."

Mr. Weeks had no hope of a balanced budget "or anywhere near a balanced budget," as far as the Federal Government is concerned. "... unless all of us here at home can learn to practice some degree of restraint and take the pressure for appropriating money for this, that and the other thing, off the backs of our Representatives and Senators."

Steps Outlined for Veterans To Take on Return to Civil Life

Veterans returning to civilian life should first report to their local Selective Service Board and record their changed status, according to Col. Victor Washburn, Medical Director of the Massachusetts Selective Service Board. The same law which requires this of the servicemen also places a definite responsibility on the Board to assist the veteran.

Although friendly assistance is given to the homecoming serviceman Colonel Washburn pointed out that the most important possession of the veteran is his own self-reliance. A re-employment committee established by Selective Service Boards is instructed to do nothing to weaken or tear down the initiative of the veteran.

Help for the Asking
After bringing his record up to date—or registering if not already listed—the veteran is handed a slip of paper by the Board Clerk. On this he will find the office of help, advice or assistance from the re-employment committee, whose names, addresses and telephone numbers are given. The majority of veterans do not ask for further assistance, according to reports from the field, but those who do are receiving careful and considerate attention.

All returning veterans are not reporting to the boards for one reason or another but no follow-up of these men is made at present. If the man needs help the committee men are there to give it, but if they don't seek such help there is no effort made to invade his privacy. Action must be initiated by the veteran.

On facing civil life the discharged serviceman sees before him a complexity of many agencies, governmental and private—some of an overlapping nature—all instituted and operated with the highest of intentions to pay the nation's debt to the men whose service in defense of their land has interrupted or dislocated their normal activities.

Close to Veterans' Administrations
This situation has resulted in many veterans feeling that they were getting the "run-around" while chasing from agency to agency. A solution is seen in the Central Bureau now in operation in many Massachusetts cities and towns and patterned after the State plan of the committee on the Re-employment and Rehabilitation of Veterans, directed by W. Rea Long.

While there are many agencies, varied as to individual sponsorship and operation, the main ones which are grouped in these co-

ordinated centers are the United States Employment Services, the personnel divisions of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, the Red Cross, Vocational Guidance counselors, and the established veterans' organizations. In addition, the centers, in many instances, are operated in conjunction with the local Soldiers' Aid Department of the municipality.

Close liaison is maintained with the Veterans Administration, and the re-employment committees of Selective Service are members in all but the largest cities.

Massachusetts is credited by Colonel Washburn with being in advance of most of its sister states in the planning for returning veterans.

Success or failure of the central clearing house plan will be in proportion to the amount of effort each community puts into it, added Colonel Washburn. The decentralization of responsibility from national to state and from state to local communities is distinctly American. As the picture appears today, the contact of the local Selective Service re-employment committee and the veteran is the base from which the smooth re-entry of the men from the armed forces into civilian life must be built.

Coming in the

Weekly Magazine Section

in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

May 27, 1944
VALIANT NORWAY ON ALERT
By Julius Mortenson
CALLING ALL WOMEN
By Mary Kelly
CHRONICLES OF "HOWITZER HARRY"
By Barbara Ellis Brown
DESIGN FOR A LIVING
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THE LURE OF THE SAWDUST
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Landlords Expecting Right To Raise Rents by June 30

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Apartment House Owners Association today predicted that revisions in the Rent Control Act to become effective on June 30 would allow for general increases in local rent ceilings.

Members of the Association are sure that these rent increases will be allowed that many of them are cancelling the annually renewable leases in order to be in position to take advantage of the rent rises when they are allowed. June 30 is the expiration date for the Rent Control Law which the Apartment House Owners Association said would unquestionably be renewed, but with certain revisions in favor of the landlords. In these revisions the Association anticipates the long-awaited announcement that rents can be pushed up higher than prevailing ceilings.

OPA Doesn't Know of Revisions
Commenting on this prediction today, Edgar Driscoll, Regional Rent Executive of the Office of Price Administration, said he had no knowledge of any revisions to be made in the Rent Control Act. A Congressional investigating committee, however, has the act under survey, he added.

Mr. Driscoll advised tenants that cancellations of their contracts with landlords did not permit evictions without the established causes in the control law. He said it would be unfortunate if landlords went ahead and construed the present situation as an opportunity to raise rents or to evict tenants before this is permitted by regulation.

There is nothing in the Rent Control Law which denies landlords the right to cancel leases, Mr. Driscoll pointed out. The protection of the law is against evictions. Other than to assure the tenants that their rights are still protected by Government pledge, Mr. Driscoll reserved further comments until after June 30.

Meanwhile, the Boston Apartment House Owners Association indicated that the current cancellation of leases is merely a maneuvering into position to allow landlords to raise the rents when the raises are authorized. For more than a year the OPA has been on the carpet in Greater Boston for not permitting rent

Paper Salvagers Aim to Hit Goal in Final City Efforts

Final efforts to achieve the highest paper salvage total for any monthly collection in Boston were made today as salvage trucks canvassed the last of the City's 22 wards.

Collections amounting to 960,770 pounds of paper during the last four days put the total amount of about 10,000 pounds in advance of figures for last month for a corresponding period.

Nevertheless, with today's total of waste paper still to be added, Boston's house-to-house campaign was still 539,230 pounds short of its goal of 1,500,000 pounds.

Scrap tin collections amounting to 272,000 pounds are running well ahead of last month's tin salvage totals for the same time. Officials believe the increase is due in part to the removal of rationing restrictions from many kinds of canned goods.

N. E. Methodists To Hear Oxnam

New England Methodists will hear an address tonight by Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam at the dinner in Murdock Hall, Somerville, which climaxes the five-day Conference currently being held at College Avenue Methodist Church.

Some 700 clergy and laymen of the Methodist Church are attending sessions. Yesterday afternoon's sessions heard Dr. Ralph E. Diefendorfer, Executive Secretary of the Division of Foreign Missions, declare that the missionary movement is not only the largest voluntary service the world knows, "it is the one movement that is working permanently on the problem of a world order."

The Rev. Archiver J. Strait is conference host.

'Whoopie! That's Our Jeep!'



By a Staff Photographer

War Stamp and Bond Purchases Mean Another Vehicle for Army

Students at Browne and Nichols Lower School, Cambridge, held a series of events throughout March and April, auctioning off prized boyhood possessions and selling self-composed magazines, to raise money for the purchase of War Stamps and Bonds. More than \$1,200 was subscribed,

which went to pay for a jeep the boys presented to the United States Army. The presentation was made yesterday, the jeep being received by Maj. Frank Benswanger, shown on extreme left, with Charles Colson doing the honors. In front seat are Corporal Donald Seigny and Corporal May Eldred.

Manhattan Back in Service Of Transporting U. S. Troops

War Activities of New England

Back at its old job of transporting American fighting men to the world-wide battlefronts of the United Nations, the former \$10,000,000 luxury liner Manhattan, now the U. S. S. Wakefield, is on duty according to an announcement from Coast Guard headquarters today.

Commanded by Capt. Roy L. Raney of Marblehead, executive officer when the liner was evacuating refugees from Singapore, the transport is called the "floating life-jacket" because of its extensive safety features. Almost a total wreck from fire in September, 1942, tribute is paid the engineering skill of American workmen for the salvage and construction work which made the new-type ship possible.

Establishment of another prisoner-of-war camp at Spencer Lake, Maine, is announced today by Col. Harold G. Storke, commander of the base P. O. W. camp at Fort Devens. Several hundred German prisoners will be employed in cutting wood for the Hollingsworth and Whitney Paper Company of Boston. Two other camps are located at Percy, N. H., and Princeton, Maine.

Prison Camp
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Gift for U. S. O.
Earned by British sailors while quartered in Boston, a gift of \$2,000 was presented to Ralph Lowell, Treasurer of the U. S. O. Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee by Capt. H. A. LeF. Hurt of the British Navy yesterday.

While waiting for delivery of ships from Boston yards, the British sailors worked in local plants. Receiving regular wages for their work the sailors created a voluntary fund and voted to present it as an expression of appreciation of the hospitality they have received.

In addition, the Bay State-Buddies Club on Boston Common has been repainted by these men and the grounds landscaped. The presentation ceremonies were held

Teacher of Ballet Withdraws Petition

Adolphe Robicheau, ballet teacher, today withdrew his petition from the Board of Appeal of the City Building Department in which he had asked permission for the privilege of establishing a ballet school at 54 Beacon Street where he resides.

In his petition, Mr. Robicheau had asked that the zoning law be changed so he could hold ballet classes at his residence. The area is classified as "general residential."

Record Attendance Views Williams Art
Special to The Christian Science Monitor. WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 26—Attendance records have been broken at the Lawrence Art Museum at Williams College during the exhibition of the 21 pictures owned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts which were among the treasures secretly housed at the College since the outbreak of war.

Since the exhibition opened on May 15 more than 1,600 persons have visited the galleries. The Museum hours are from 9 a. m. to noon, and from 2 to 5 p. m. The exhibition will continue through Sunday, May 28.

G. O. P. Candidates Invited To State Qualifications

Candidates for the Republican nomination for Attorney General have been invited to attend the regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of Massachusetts tomorrow night at the Hotel Manger and to state their qualifications for office.

Horace S. Handford of New Bedford, President of the Club and an alternate delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, will preside.

with representatives of the British Navy and members of the Boston committee participating.

Soldiers at Work
Using their off-duty time to further war production, about 60 soldiers from Westover Field, Army air field in Chicopee, are employed by the United States Rubber Company and the Slicks radio factories, plant officials announced today. Both white and Negro soldiers are employed at the rubber plant in shipping, inspection, trimming and assembling departments, while 15 are employed in the radio plant.

Aviation Cadets
Air cadet applicants are offered an opportunity to take examinations in Boston tomorrow in anticipation of the reopening of the Army aviation cadet enlistment program in June, according to Celsion T. King, Chairman of the New England Aviation Cadet Committee. Applicants must have reached their 17th birthday but must not be eighteen until after Sept. 1st.

Cited Air Gunner Home in Medford

FORT DEVENS, Mass., May 26 (AP)—A Massachusetts tail gunner on a B24, who completed 50 missions in nine months over Italy and the Balkans, was one of the approximately 125 New England soldiers who arrived yesterday for a furlough in line with the Army rotation policy.

Staff Sergeant William Harrington of Medford was awarded the Air Medal with Six Clusters. He disclosed that he experienced no wounds and had no "close ones." The last raid he participated in was the first big bombing of Budapest.

Another of the returning veterans is Maj. Raymond Fairbrother of Medford, Vt., who has 12 enemy planes to his credit and several "probables."

On College Dean's List

The majority of the returning soldiers were from the Southwest Pacific.

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First Girl So Honored at Northeastern

Aspiring to become a research physicist, Stephanie Chopek of Mattapan also is interested in mountain climbing, folk dancing, sailing, and a host of other activities. Now attending Northeastern University on a trustee scholarship, she holds a 3.533 average, out of a possible 4.00, for one and a half years of study.

First Wac to Visit Far North Back From Army Camps Tour

The first Wac to visit Army camps in the Far North, as well as the first white woman to land at two of the bases, is back at her job in the First Service Command Recruiting Headquarters, with entertaining stories to tell of her adventure. She is dark-haired Private First Class Dolores LaFrance, who has just returned from one of the most interesting assignments offered a WAC.

With a six-piece band from the North Atlantic Wing Air Transport Command, Manchester, N. H., Private LaFrance was flown as far North as Baffin Island to give musical shows for the men stationed at isolated sub-arctic bases. Formerly a radio singer on the West Coast, she said she had never sung for a more appreciative audience than the soldiers she met at these far-off bases of the North Atlantic Wing.

The C-47 airplane carrying the party, which also included a Special Services officer, the ATC pilot and crew, left Presque Isle, Maine, on April 24 and landed at the first base "somewhere in the North" late in the afternoon of the next day.

One of the first thrilling incidents for Private LaFrance was standing retreat with the soldiers, and watching the American flag being lowered in the stillness of the arctic afternoon. Another exciting event was a two-hour ride in a dog sled furnished by the North Atlantic Wing's Arctic Search and Reserve Station. The dogs were very lively, for it was their first trip for several days, and she is sure that the sled didn't touch the ground once for the first half mile at least.

Several shows were put on at each base. For her performance with the band, Private LaFrance was permitted to wear evening dresses, instead of the arctic flying tops and boots which she wore at other times.

Throughout the trip soldiers



United States Army Signal Corps

Visits Far North

Private First Class Dolores LaFrance of the First Service Command has just returned from an adventurous assignment to the Far North, where she sang for soldiers stationed in isolated sub-arctic bases.

crowded about to talk to the first American woman they had seen in months, to ask questions about Wacs, and to chat about their home towns. Remembering Mother's Day, lots of them gave her their mothers' addresses and orders for flowers, and her first hours in Boston were taken up in filling their requests.

The boys up North are doing a "grand job," according to Private LaFrance, and she looks forward to going back to entertain them again.

Names of 26 Bay State Men Are Listed Among 546 Soldiers Missing in Action

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The names of 26 Massachusetts men are included in a list of 546 United States soldiers missing in action in the Central Pacific, European and Mediterranean areas, the War Department announced today.

The Massachusetts men and next of kin:

Central Pacific Area

Shapiro, Bernard Sidney—Mrs. Florence Shapiro, mother, Everett.

European Area

Alderson, Private Charles E.—Mrs. Alderson, mother, Rye, N. Y.

Brouillard, Second Lieut. Richard V.—Mrs. Helen M. Brouillard, wife, Brockton.

Christofori, Second Lieut. Lawrence J.—Mrs. Elvira Christofori, mother, Boston.

Economos, Staff Sergeant George—Mrs. Angelina Economos, mother, Newburyport.

Emery, Sergeant Robert F.—Mrs. Emily Emery, mother, Dorchester.

Johnson, Second Lieut. Robert E.—Mrs. E. Johnson, mother, Deerfield.

MacDonald, Second Lieut. Robert E.—Mrs. George E. MacDonald, father, Worcester.

Mediterranean Area

Andrews, Second Lieut. James M.—Mrs. Margaret P. Andrews, wife, Brockton.

Bardley, Sergeant Samuel—Mrs. K. Bardley, mother, North Andover.

Bartholomew, Second Lieut. Donald W.—Mrs. Patricia P. Bartholomew, wife, Worcester.

Donnelly, Second Lieut. Hugh A.—Mrs. Katherine L. Donnelly, mother, Walpole.

Fallon, Second Lieut. Thomas H.—Mrs. Mary Fallon, mother, North Billerica.

Legros, Private First Class Ralph—Mrs. Vera L. Legros, wife, South Weymouth.

Moore, Second Lieut. Charles A.—Mrs. Jennie L. Moore, mother, Randolph.

Pacheco, Staff Sergeant Manuel W.—Mrs. Wilhelmina Pacheco, mother, Taunton.

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Rift Appears In Democratic Party's Ranks

Pro-Roosevelt Democrats in Massachusetts moved today to guarantee fourth-term support at the Chicago National Convention when a drive was launched to name Majority Leader John W. McCormack as Chairman of the delegation.

The decision threatened a breach in the Democrat ranks with supporters of Senator David I. Walsh urging his election in recognition of his long years of service to the party in Massachusetts and the Nation's capital.

Climax of the fight will come at the meeting of delegates scheduled for the Hotel Touraine tomorrow. So intense is the feeling that some key members of the delegation have indicated that they would stay away from the meeting rather than take sides in an issue involving two of the party stalwarts here.

Senator Walsh, who was en route to his Clinton home from Washington today, was expected to attend the delegate meeting and in some quarters it was believed that he would ask to have his name withdrawn as a candidate for Chairman rather than face defeat by Representative McCormack.

State Chairman William H. Burke refused to comment on the issue other than to say that he had received no letters advocating support for either of the political leaders.

Letters urging election of Senator Walsh have been sent to delegation members by Mrs. Helen Buckley of Abington, a delegate from the Ninth District, and wife of Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue Thomas H. Buckley. Meanwhile, an appeal on behalf of Representative McCormack has been issued by Traffic Commissioner William P. Hickey of South Boston.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oils—Book No. 4, red stamps A8, through T8, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

No more red stamps will be validated until June 4. Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, through Q8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Next series of five stamps will be validated June 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945. In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Women of Bates to Meet
The Boston Bates Alumnae Club will hold its annual meeting at the home of Mrs. John Scammon, 11 Nantucket Road, Newton Highlands, on Saturday at 2:30 p. m. Entertainment will include a musical program by Mrs. Scammon and Mrs. Florence Whitford.

Group Defends U. S. Housing In Bay State

Although grounds exist in at least one instance for possible Federal Grand Jury investigation of New England's war housing, "that instance is not in Massachusetts, where temporary housing projects are no worse examples of Government bungling and waste than could be expected of wartime, emergency projects."

That was the preliminary report of Representative Pehr G. Holmes (R) of Massachusetts made on the arrival of the Congressional sub-committee studying New England's war housing in Boston today. The committee has six members, but only three are touring New England, while a fourth, Representative Calvin D. Johnson (R) of Illinois, met the group at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today for an inspection of Boston housing projects.

The main trip is composed of Representatives Holmes, Frank W. Boykin (D) of Alabama, and C. Jasper Bell (



CITIES SERVICE

dedicates one of the world's largest 100-Octane and Butadiene Plants

With this giant plant at Lake Charles, Louisiana, Cities Service, in cooperation with the Government, takes a tremendous stride toward meeting two most vital war needs.

WHERE the pine trees grew on the banks of the sleepy Calcasieu River a few months ago, stands today this mighty symbol of American brain and brawn.

Sired by the necessity of war, the plant

means more power to the armed forces, for it turns out great quantities of high-octane aviation gasolene and ingredients for synthetic rubber.

Created from the ground up, it includes the very latest, up-to-the-minute discoveries and inventions; and when peace comes, its efficiency will be devoted to higher standards of living everywhere.

Wholly dedicated to bringing the war to an earlier close, this great accomplishment is an outstanding example of what can be achieved by the winning team of Government and Industry...working together, shoulder to shoulder, in the battle for Freedom and Peace.



Enough Electricity to Light a City of 250,000...

This giant turbine at the Lake Charles Refinery powers one of the two 25,000 KW electric generators that keep production going.

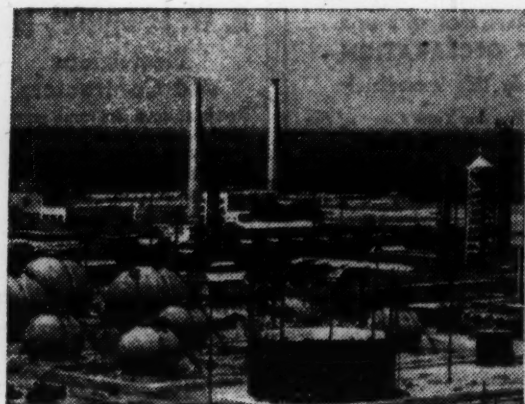
✓ CHECK LIST OF OUTSTANDING FACTS...

1. Built to a Master Plan, this is the world's first completely new, wholly integrated aviation fuel refinery and Butadiene plant.
2. Into its construction have gone 25,000,000 man-hours.
3. The Refinery alone covers 600 acres.
4. Powered by enough electricity to light a city of 250,000.
5. 275,000 gallons of water per minute are pumped into the refinery.
6. Produces enough 100-Octane Gasolene to send 1,000 bombers over Germany every 24 hours.
7. Will produce enough Butadiene to supply ten per cent of the nation's normal rubber demands.

FREE: handsomely illustrated booklet about one of the war's biggest industrial achievements, write Cities Service, Sixty Wall Tower, New York 5, N. Y.

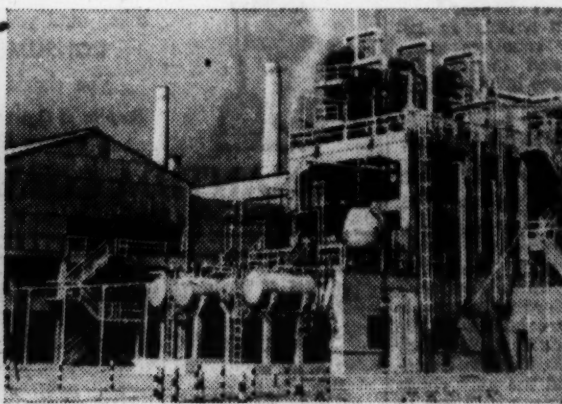


**GASOLENE POWERS THE ATTACK—
DON'T WASTE A DROP!**



10% of the Nation's Normal Rubber Demands...

At left is shown the new Government-owned Butadiene Plant, adjacent to the Cities Service Refinery at Lake Charles, Louisiana. Operated by Cities Service, it will produce Butadiene—an essential material in making



synthetic rubber. This Butadiene will be fed directly into the nearby Government-owned rubber plant shown at the right above. Operated by Firestone, this new plant produces 60,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year.



When "V" Day Comes...

Our experience in making the world's finest fighting fuel will be devoted to producing a new and more powerful peacetime fuel for motorists everywhere.

Allies Take Cisterna and Push Toward Rome

Continued from Page 1

miles, cutting two important roads leading northward and northeastward.

On the north, the Eighth Army captured Aquino and Piedimonte, the last remaining strong points of the enemy's once-vaunted Hitler line, and Canadian troops won a bridgehead across the Melfa River, in the Liri Valley 13 miles west of Cassino.

Cisterna, which had constituted one of the kingpins of the enemy's line around the Anzio beachhead, fell May 25 after a four-hour battle in which heavy casualties were inflicted on the defenders. American infantry and armor had been battering the town for three days.

Southeast of Cisterna, the Fifth Army occupied Littoria, Mussolini's model town in the ancient Pontine Marshes, without opposition.

As the Germans pulled back toward their new defenses in the Alban Hills, Allied air forces continued to smash their fleeing vehicles. A headquarters announce-

Berlin to Paris Trip: It Takes 7 Days Now

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, May 26—Seven days were required to travel from Berlin to Paris, so badly smashed are the railroads as a result of Allied air blows, a Paris letter reported to a neutral businessman here.

The Gazette de Lausanne said bombings in France now are taking a weekly toll of more than 2,000 killed.

ment said more than 1,750 enemy vehicles had been damaged in 48 hours.

The total of Germans captured since the offensive began two weeks ago rose to more than 12,000 and the columns continued to file to the rear as Allied forces mopped up captured areas.

Among the prisoners were the commander of the 954th German Infantry Regiment and his staff.

French and American troops, exerting steady pressure in the mountains north of Terracina in a move that was straightening the battle line out along an east-west axis, captured several points around Pico.

Fleeing Germans Abandon Equipment

In their flight from Littoria and elsewhere along the Pontine Plain, the Germans abandoned much equipment. At the southern end of the plain the town of Sabaudia and Pontina were found unoccupied.

In swift exploitation of the German coastal withdrawal and fall of Cisterna, Fifth Army forces cut a lateral road leading to Cori, six miles to the northeast, and another leading in a northeasterly direction to Doganella, three miles off the Apennine Valley below Cisterna. Several enemy attacks di-

rected down the Cori Road were repulsed.

In their advance toward the Alban Hills, some 15 miles southeast of Rome, where the Germans apparently hoped to make their final stand for the Eternal City, the Americans encountered deep mine fields but enemy artillery fire was lighter than had been expected.

The Navy announced new bombardments of enemy targets in the Anzio area during the past two days. Buildings were destroyed, and gun positions and bivouac areas were well covered with shells, the announcement said.

Front dispatches said that the Germans abandoned Aquino May 25 after the Canadian advance to the Melfa had flanked them. The Aquino garrison was said to have withdrawn across Highway 6 toward the town of Roccasecca in the hills five miles north and slightly west of Aquino. Occupation of Aquino gave the Allies a new airfield.

British and Polish troops of the Eighth Army, following up the retreating 1st German Parachute Division, advanced in the hills toward Castrocaro and Roccasecca on the north side of the Liri Valley, but the Germans still clung to Monte Cairo, due east of those towns and the highest peak in the Cassino vicinity.

The enemy still was offering stiff resistance on the flanks of the Canadians who crossed the Melfa River.

Aircraft of the 1st Tactical Air Force knocked off a large proportion of the two-day toll of enemy vehicles in attacks on two large German motor convoys withdrawing from the Cisterna area. In these and other forays, Allied battle planes destroyed at least 610 vehicles and damaged 561 more.

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Belgian Ford Works Target of RAF Raid

By the Associated Press

London, May 26—The former Ford Motor Works in Antwerp, Belgium, was among the RAF targets May 24.

The works have been comparatively free of bombs up to now, although the Germans once bombed the plant.

The former Ford works were particularly valuable for the Germans, since it was one of the few European plants where American mass production methods had been introduced. The British Air Ministry said that in recent months it was believed to be turning out about 400 trucks a month for the enemy.

that Chinese forces still held that ancient walled city in Northwest China.

A Chinese Army spokesman, Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng, told a press conference that radio contact with Loyang was broken May 25 and that the city probably had fallen.

Both the Churchill and Eden statements on this subject have been very well received in the British press. Here and there, however, warning notes have been sounded. The Daily Telegraph today declares, "The new plan will fail, like the old, if the great powers fall out from the plan or with each other."

For example how is the restoration of Europe to be effected if the British Empire, the United States, or Russia retires into most unspendable isolation?

"We intend to set up a world order and organization equipped with all the necessary attributes of power in order to prevent the breaking out of future wars or the long planning of them in advance by restless and ambitious nations," Mr. Churchill said in his speech.

To achieve this he said there must be a "world-controlling council composed of the greatest states which emerge victorious from this war, who will be obligated to keep in being a certain minimum standard of armaments for the purpose of preserv-

ing peace. There must also be a world assembly of all the powers."

Best of Old League

What is apparently envisaged in a "world-controlling council" isn't so much the sort of nine-power group which constituted the Council of the League of Nations, as a smaller body of four or five—the United States, Britain and the Commonwealth, Russia, probably China, and perhaps, though not certain, France.

Mr. Churchill said that the best elements of the old League should be incorporated in the future world structure. But he emphasized that "We must arm our world organization and make sure that within the limits assigned to it it has overwhelming military power."

There is some criticism at his failure to be more specific to the exact form of this organization on such matters as relation between the council and the world assembly of all the powers.

But generally it is agreed that these details must first be discussed not only between the big powers but with other United Nations as well. It is expected that tentative arrangements will be put under way in the near future to convene a preliminary conference of United Nations' diplomatic representatives to discuss these matters.

Criticism by Labor

Meanwhile, it wouldn't be true to say that the Prime Minister's satisfaction with the over-all picture of Britain's wartime foreign policy is universally shared here.

Several speakers in the debate, especially from Labor benches, expressed the view that the British Government's relations with Italy, Greece, and Yugoslavia were inclined to be too closely based on Conservative sympathy with the respective royal houses of these countries rather than with the peoples themselves.

Mr. Churchill's justification of this attitude was that "war has become less ideological."

The News Chronicle, however,

Allied Unity Shown in Churchill's Speech

Continued from Page 1

that is, it should grow by practice and not try straightaway to work by a fixed code.

All powers, great and small, included in the world organization should strive for economic as well as political collaboration.

Backed by Dominions

Britain's ideas of an international system for the preservation of peace and security, as outlined by Prime Minister Churchill and filled out by Mr. Eden have received the preliminary approval of the Dominion's Prime Ministers.

They were also presented to United States Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., when he was in London last month at the head of a State Department mission; and have been brought to the attention of the Soviets and some other European states.

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Britain Pledged to Banish Specter of Unemployment

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 26.—In a White Paper published here today, the British Government assumes the historic commitment of responsibility for maintaining henceforward full national employment.

As a statement of policy introduced by the present predominantly Conservative Government and the direct responsibility of Minister of Reconstruction Lord Woolton, this can be said to represent the minimum revolutionary changes which after the war are going to transform Britain's economic life, with inevitable world-wide repercussions.

Measures whereby the British Government plans to banish for all time the spectre of mass unemployment are:

Economic Insurance

1. A vast national economic insurance scheme with the Government underwriting unemployment risks and levying contributions from employers and employees on a basis of high premiums when employment is high and low premiums when employment is low—in good times you pay more and in bad times less. This aims to encourage spending and to reduce production costs at a time when the curve of unemployment tends to rise.

2. The Government will assume full responsibility for steps to arrest a slump before it gets under way. This means the throwing overboard by the British Government of the former widely held thesis that trade depressions correct themselves. (The Government's change of view, of course, applies to Britain.) The Government will promote and control planned spending on public works to check the onset of a depression. A co-ordinating body under Government Ministers will be set up to control the expenditure of

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Prize of the Herd



Wide World
"Terry" and Her Owner
Mrs. Minnie Miller, expert Guernsey breeder, is shown with her prize Guernsey heifer, "Terry of Thousand Springs," at her farm at Hagerman, Idaho.

ognized that full employment cannot be effected by an act of Government alone. The White Paper plan represents the Government's guiding principles. Some legislation will be necessary to give the Government the required powers. The success of the plan is seen ultimately dependent on the support of the community as a whole and on workers and employers especially.

Is it likely to be acceptable to the British people? Generally speaking, yes. Even opponents of state control recognize the British, no longer a creditor nation, is not only winning back its pre-war export trade but considerably increasing it. Majority opinion is that this can't be achieved in the case of Britain by old-established

Exclusive Interview: U. S. Ace's Closest Call

Continued from Page 1
fighter pilot in the Pacific, with 27 enemy planes shot down in air combat.

His quiet voice still was tense as he described the greatest adventure of his flying career at a time when he had shot down only one enemy plane.

Ruefully he showed me the lump on his fist where he vainly hammered the locked canopy of his Thunderbolt fighter, while 30-caliber enemy bullets splattered the armor plate at his back like corn hitting a popper.

In his own words, here is how Captain Johnson told the story: "I was bounced by a group of FW-190's over France. I heard a racket behind me. That was the first I knew they were there."

"They seemed to swarm all over me. I was terrified. I knew I 'had it.'"

"A big part of my canopy (the plexiglass cowl of a fighter) had been shot away. A 20-mm. shell exploded my oxygen tank, making me think I was on fire. A second popped right behind my head on the protective back plate. I couldn't force the canopy to bail out. I stood in my seat and pounded the canopy with my fists and then tried to force it with my shoulder, but couldn't break it."

"During this time, the ship was in a steep dive and I thought it was on fire. I stopped fighting the canopy just long enough to level bail and then started fighting again. After several minutes, the fire partially went out."

Stopped Worrying
At this point, a curious calm fell on Captain Johnson. He attributes it now to lack of oxygen. At any rate, he stopped worrying. He assumed he was doomed or—to use the grim finality of the fliers' phrase—that he "had it."

He thought about his flight leader, Dick Allison, who had just been killed.

He thought about his flight leader's wife and their new-born baby. He thought calmly. His thoughts ranged far afield. He was perfectly relaxed. There wasn't much he could do. He decided to get as near England as he could.

"I throttled back to save what little I had of my engine. I was still deep in France. Oil plastered the outside of my wind screen, hydraulic fluid inside, and for

entertains visiting notables. Among her recent guests have been Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, senior commander of American ground forces in the United Kingdom; Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia, and the Maharajah of Kashmir.

"On travels she is accompanied by a tall, stiff-backed, derided detective, who carries her lunch, which generally is a couple of buns.

Villagers near her home planned special celebrations for today and soldiers in the neighborhood are going to give a concert as a contribution to the party. Congratulatory messages started coming in yesterday from all parts of the British Empire.

British Medical Unit Assails National Health Service Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 17.—Strong criticism of the British Government's White Paper on the national health service is contained in a report just issued here by the Council of the British Medical Association.

The Government's proposed health service would provide free medical treatment for any ailment; it would set up a network of medical centers throughout the country, and it would place as much emphasis on disease prevention as on its cure.

The Medical Association report, drawn up from the point of view of the medical profession, is a draft and does not represent its final policy. Its general tenor is unfavorable to many of the Government's proposals.

It states that central administrative arrangements are unsatisfactory. The council wants more medical men put on the Board which is to be ultimately responsible for the national health service.

Basic Assumption Challenged
It challenges one of the basic assumptions of the Government's White Paper—namely, that medical service should be available "for all who want it." The Council's report contends that, on the contrary, service should be available only to "those who need it," and replies that this matter of "need" should be determined by some kind of income test.

The Council also objects to another of the important recommendations contained in the Government's White Paper—the establishment of health centers. The Council's report suggests that the establishment of these centers as a national policy should be preceded by a period of careful trial and experiment.

At the press conference, Dr. H. G. Dain, Chairman of the Council, went still further in criticizing the Government's plans. He said that the White Paper was "concerned with a sickness service and not a health service." The administrative structure proposed by the White Paper was, he said, "unco-ordinated and chaotic."

"Civil Direction" Seen
The White Paper proposals he claimed amounted to "civil direction" of doctors in peacetime and he affirmed that the medical profession could not accept this position.

The Council also protested strongly, he said, against the Government's proposals for treatment of voluntary hospitals which, he



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World Monetary Conference Called July 1 by Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

French Committee of National Liberation, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Commonwealth, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The presidential secretary, Stephen Early, said other American delegates beside Mr. Morgenthau have not yet been designated.

Today's announcement followed a series of conferences which Mr. Roosevelt held with John G. Winant, Ambassador to Great Britain, Harry D. White, monetary expert of the Treasury, and other specialists in international finance.

Gold-Based Fund Planned
Last month Secretary Morgenthau presented to Congress for its formal study broad principles of a proposed \$8,000,000,000 gold-based stabilization fund which would be used to restore international finance and promote world trade.

That outline was agreed to by Treasury technicians of 34 nations. Under it the United States would put up around \$2,500,000,000, Great Britain about \$1,250,000,000 and Russia about \$1,000,000,000. The remainder would come from other participating nations.

Today's announcement said any international money agreements reached at the conference would

be subject to approval by individual governments. While the White House announcement did not say so specifically, it was learned on high authority the conference also would consider proposals for a \$10,000,000,000 world bank for reconstruction and development.

At the time he presented the stabilization outline to Congress Secretary Morgenthau said that any international agreements entered into would be subject to congressional approval or disapproval.

Negro Honored At N. Y. Banquet

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who brought personal greetings from the President, paid tribute last night to Walter White, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. More than 600 persons attended a dinner on the occasion of Mr. White's 25th anniversary with the Association.

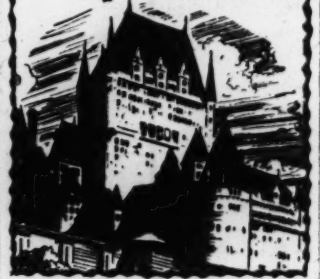
Mr. Willkie, making his first public appearance since his withdrawal as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, said Mr. White would "have to work hard to help people see through the double-talking of those who say one thing and do another."

Mr. Willkie drew a laugh last night with an indirect reference to his failure to win the Presidency. Turning toward Mrs. Roosevelt, he spoke of those "in great public position and those who are not," and commented, "I battled hard to eliminate that last discrimination."

William Allan Neilson, Chairman of the "Committee of 100" which sponsored the dinner, announced that a gift of \$5,000 from the Wendell L. Willkie trust fund from the sale of "One World" had been received for the work of the Association. The Committee was formed to support the Association's educational work.

Even if you have just a few days... they can be a life-long memory at the Chateau Frontenac in old Québec. All the things that make this 17th Century city fascinating and out-of-this-world lie within the shadow of this hospitable hotel. So forget your car! For reservations: 405 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass. Com. 5656.

Chateau Frontenac



Two Exhibits Admitted At Sedition Trial

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The Government managed to get its first two exhibits into evidence May 25 as the trial of 29 persons on charges of conspiring to undermine the morale of the armed forces wound up its sixth week.

Defense attorneys estimate that 4,000 such exhibits will be offered, although Prosecutors O. John Rogge and Joseph W. Burns merely say the number will run into "thousands."

The first Government exhibit is a letter in German from the files of the McCormack-Dickstein committee of the House which investigated Nazi propaganda in this country a decade ago. The second is an English translation of the same letter.

Defense attorneys spent most of the day arguing that the exhibits should not be admitted, one lawyer calling them "second-hand hearsay." Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher finally ruled them admissible, but reserved the right to strike them from the record later "in the event the required connection is not revealed by evidence."

William J. Powers, attorney for William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts and one of the defendants, said it was his "personal conviction" that the signature of Heinz Spanknebel on the document was a forgery.

"I'll bring in an expert who'll testify that it is a forgery," Mr. Powers said. Peter Gissibl, a former leader of the Chicago unit of the German-American Bund, has identified Spanknebel as one-time national leader of the Friends of the New Germany, a forerunner of the Bund. He returned to Germany, but is named in the indictment as a "co-conspirator," along with Adolf Hitler, Rudolf Hess, and various other present and former Nazi leaders.

The letter tells of a "decree" to dissolve the Friends of the Hitler Movement in this country and make the Friends of the New Germany the only official link with Nazis in Germany. It was purportedly written from Germany to Hans Strauss, Peter Gissibl May 25 identified Strauss as a "confidential agent" of the Nazis in this country.

Gissibl said he and Spanknebel once were "very friendly and close," but on cross-examination he related that "friction developed." Gissibl has identified three of the defendants—Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, New York; August Klapprott, also of New York; and Max Schwinn of Los Angeles—as former leaders of the Bund.

Ship Pay Padding Laid to Cost-Plus

Continued from Page 1

America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said he favored continuation of the Field Service as a check on the funds the Government is spending to repair its merchant marine.

"I can't see any reason for discontinuing it or reducing it at this point," he added. "The Field Service came in and gave labor a bang. Let them stay, and if there is anything to it, let's get to the bottom of it."

During the testimony yesterday, it was charged that Field Service

Tourist Offered Tropical Splendor



Hotel Ruis Galindo Swimming Pool Surrounded With Palms
View from a hotel balcony shows Mt. Orizaba, Mexico's highest snow-capped volcano, overlooking colorful tropical foliage. Tourists traveling on country roads near this tourist resort share the beauty with gayly dressed Mexicans going to market.

Drug Concern Mexican Tourist Resort Offers Fine View of 'Star Mountain'

Monitor Traveltalk

By Mabel F. Knight
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A reserved seat de luxe, from which to view Mexico's highest snow-capped volcano, Mt. Orizaba, is the Hotel Ruis Galindo, in Fortín de las Flores, Vera Cruz. Either from one of the many hotel balconies or from the swimming pool, this "Star Mountain," as the Indians call it, can be seen, weather permitting.

One is sure generally of Mt. Orizaba's appearance in the early morning hours, before clouds gather permitting only its tip to be seen or even shutting it from sight completely. Another name for this volcano is "Dove of the Sea," because it is the first land mariners glimpse as they approach Vera Cruz.

Aside from this unparalleled view of Mt. Orizaba, the Hotel Ruis Galindo is a convenient sight-seeing center, as well as one of the best possible places for a week's leisurely enjoyment. From here a pleasant afternoon's drive is to Cordoba, where in the main Plaza is the Hotel Zavala. Here the peace papers signed Aug. 24, 1921, freed the country from Spain and perpetuated Cordoba as the cradle of Mexican Independence.

Tropical Color Abundant
To this lovely region color is lent by the tropical fruits and flowers, as well as by the Indian women in their full skirts, white blouses embroidered in gorgeous

Handling of Ward Case Scored by Senate Unit

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—The Government handling of the Montgomery Ward case from the Attorney General down through the National War Labor Board and the National Labor Relations Board was sharply criticized today by the Senate Judiciary subcommittee that has been investigating the documentary evidence related to Government seizure of the Ward plant in Chicago.

A House Committee has been holding public hearings at which Attorney General Francis Biddle, William H. Davis, Chairman of the NWLB, Gerard Reilly of the NLRB, as well as Undersecretary of Commerce Wayne C. Taylor have defended the Government's action.

The sharply worded report made to the full Judiciary committee accuses Mr. Biddle of "erroneous, misleading, irrelevant, and immaterial statements" and of being "in error" when advising the President he had the authority to seize the Montgomery Ward properties in Chicago.

Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, whose job it was to run the seized property, also was criticized for using the Army to take possession. The report denied that such a course was a "last resort."

Dilatory Tactics Charged
The NLRB was charged in the report with "dilatory tactics in a matter of great urgency" in ordering an employee's election to determine what union represented the workers only after the seizure of the plant.

The subcommittee went on to recommend:
1. That an appropriate Senate committee hold hearings to determine whether Congress should amend the War Labor Disputes Act, or the National Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, "to provide for the enforcement of National War Labor Board directives by Federal court action."

2. That such a committee determine whether the War Labor Disputes Act should be amended to provide for judicial review of NWLB orders, or whether new legislation should be passed to provide a priority for judicial processes and decisions involving appeals from or enforcement of NWLB orders.

3. That all Government agencies concerned with labor relations "meticulously avoid merely perfunctory findings and make certain that their records contain 'facts' to support every finding they make, and that their orders be 'based on law.'"
4. That it be required that the President's executive orders

Nine Japanese Men Held at Tule Lake Charged With Intimidating Residents

TULE LAKE, Calif., May 26 (AP)—Nine men were held May 25 in the isolation area of the Tule Lake Segregation Center on charges of intimidating several families who refused to send their children to Japanese language schools in the camp, the War Relocation Authority announced.

The WRA's announcement came shortly after Shiochi James Okamoto, a resident of the Segregation Center for Japanese regarded as disloyal to the United States, was killed by a bullet fired by a Military Police sentry.

The nine men sent to the isolation area had demanded that at least two families move from a block in which they were living because their children were attending the Center's school instead of the Japanese language school, the WRA said.

"We will not tolerate any interference with the rights of resident parents to send their children to any school available here," said Project Director Ray R. Best. School attendance either at the Center's schools which are on American standards or at the Japanese language schools, which are operated entirely by the residents at their own expense, is not compulsory, Mr. Best said.

Okamoto, a native of Garden Grove, Calif., was shot by the sentry May 24 as he drove a truck to the main gate of the Segregation Center. The War Relocation Authority reported the incident May 25.

The two had argued, and then Okamoto leaped from the truck although the sentry had warned him not to, a witness said. As he

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By CHARLES MICHELSON
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Gates Discloses 65 Plane Carriers In Active Service With the U. S. Fleet

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, disclosed last night that 65 aircraft carriers are in active service with the fleet.

He gave the figure in an address prepared for the "March of Time" program, and to picture the magnitude of the carrier fleet, he said their combined flight deck area is equal to that of 120 football fields, or to an airstrip seven miles long.

Mr. Gates also disclosed that Navy airplanes of all types "will soon total some 37,700" and declared 1,000-plane raids against the Japanese by carrier-based planes are "only the beginning."

He spoke on a program commemorating the 25th anniversary of the first trans-Atlantic flight

But the Eiffel Tower Is Still French Goal

WITH THE AEF IN ITALY, May 26 (AP)—It just goes to show you, G. I. Joe, Yankee or otherwise, isn't going to be satisfied until the last gun is fired.

Shortly after French forces had battered their way into tiny Castellote, a message was received from General Clark, congratulating them, saying they were on their way to the "ultimate liberation of France."

One of the men who heard the message was a French corporal who had led a squad through the thickest of the fighting. He leaned against a shattered building and looked north.

"I can't see the Eiffel Tower yet," he said, "but we're making progress."

Cantor 'in Rare Voice' on Television

PHILADELPHIA, May 26 (AP)—A 15-minute television show, the first regularly scheduled commercial television relay system in the country, ran up against an unexpected hitch last night.

There were no technical difficulties but there was no sound when Eddie Cantor appeared to sing.

"It seems there has been some difficulty about censorship of Mr. Cantor's number," James H. Carmine, Vice-President of Philco Corporation which sponsored the show, explained to members of the poor Richard Club who viewed the performance.

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Ration Stamp Plot Bared By F. B. I. Agents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, May 26—Federal agents were on the lookout today for the artist who drew an almost perfect sketch of the Great Seal of the United States they said they found when they raided two downtown printing plants to foil a huge ration stamp ring here yesterday.

The reproduction, it was admitted by Secret Service men, was one of the cleverest they have seen, and, they added, was found with other counterfeit paraphernalia at the Bellemir Press on Lafayette Street when they arrested the shop's owner, Harry Dubitsky.

Meanwhile, other agents were arresting his alleged partner, Max Spiegel, at the Hermine Press on West Fourth Street, completing what was charged to be the first step in smashing one of the largest "black market" counterfeiting syndicates in the country.

According to Thomas F. Murphy, Assistant United States Attorney, this group "if allowed to operate, could almost have wrecked the nation's anti-inflationary rationing system." Mr. Murphy said Federal agents were seeking the printers' backers and the artist who drew the reproduction, and the photoengraver who made the plates.

In addition to the engraved plates of the reproduction of the Great Seal, which was to have

Higher Debt Limit Backed in Senate

By the Associated Press
Washington, May 26—The Senate Finance Committee yesterday approved a bill increasing the public debt limit to \$260,000,000,000, in lieu of the \$240,000,000,000 voted by the House.

The present limit is \$210,000,000,000.

President Roosevelt estimated in his budget message last January that the national debt would reach \$198,000,000,000 by June 30, 1944, and \$258,000,000,000 by the same date next year.

backed the blue-gray ration stamps, plates for the printing of the airplane shoe stamp No. 2, and proofs and the layout of the shoe and "A" gasoline stamps were found at the Bellemir press, Mr. Murphy added.

A written plan detailing the stamp-printing plot was unearthed at the Hermine Print Shop, Mr. Murphy continued. It disclosed that the printers had been ordered to reproduce 5,120,000 gasoline ration "A" stamps and 1,560,000 shoe stamps for a fee of \$22,500.

Coal Price Violator May Place 'Blame'

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Magistrate Abner C. Surplus promised May 24 to suspend the sentence of a defendant who pleaded guilty to selling coal above Office of Price Administration ceiling prices if he would introduce in his unit a resolution condemning John L. Lewis.

The defendant, Arthur Sherzer, a former coal dealer turned defense worker, agreed to draw up such a resolution and present it to the court May 31, when he is scheduled to be sentenced. He also agreed to present it to his union, the American Federation of Labor Organized, Structural and Bridge Iron Workers.

Magistrate Surplus said Mr. Lewis was responsible for a coal shortage and consequent improper heating and OPA price violations on coal.

No Fatality in Over Billion Air Miles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, May 26—Despite difficult wartime equipment problems, 16 of the 17 domestic airlines competing in the National Safety Council's Air Transport Safety Contest flew 1,225,000,000 passenger-miles without a fatality last year, Col. John Stilwell, President of the Council, told the eighth annual transport safety award luncheon at the Yale Club here yesterday.

Tribute was paid to the records achieved by Pan American Airways, American Export Airlines and those domestic airlines carrying goods for the Army and Navy, but whose records cannot at present be divulged.

Special certificates were presented to Chicago & Southern Air Lines, Colonial Airlines, Continental Air Lines, Delta Air Corporation, Hawaiian Airlines, Inland Air Lines, Mid-Continent Airlines, National Airlines, Northeast Airlines, Northwest Airlines, Pennsylvania Central Airlines, Transcontinental & Western Air, and Western Air Lines.

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Toscanini Lauded at Concert For Red Cross in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, May 26—"You never heard such music before and you never will hear such music again," was the tribute Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia paid last night to Arturo Toscanini and the combined orchestras of the Philharmonic Symphony and the National Broadcasting Company who held a concert in aid of the American Red Cross at Madison Square Garden.

A feature of the concert was the offering by Mayor La Guardia of the mace of the city to the highest bidder. It went to Mrs. James P. Donahue for \$11,000. It was not a sale, the Mayor declared, for as such Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, would get "cut" through the sales tax. To avoid this "cut," the mace was offered as a gift to the individual contributor who gave most to the Red Cross fund.

Announcement after the concert said a total of \$100,000 was taken in, and this will be increased by \$10,000 derived from the sale of 100 copies of the souvenir program autographed by Mr. Toscanini and sold for \$100 each.

A crowd estimated at 18,000 attended—about 1,000 short of the maximum seating capacity of Madison Square Garden. It was representative of a complete cross-section of New York life, and such an ovation as it paid to Mr. Toscanini has seldom been had here. It was more than enthusiastic.

Allies Urged to Promulgate International Bill of Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, May 25—An immediate United Nations conference to promulgate an international bill of rights was suggested by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace in the third and final part of a report made public here today.

The proposed conference also would consider the establishing of a permanent United Nations commission vested with the powers of investigating and advising on such fundamental human rights as freedom of speech, information, religion, and press and freedom from discrimination.

Moreover, although recognizing that the enforcement of these rights is essentially a national matter, the commission would promote means of enforcement wherever needed and develop methods for their protection, the report said.

It suggested the necessity of seeking to incorporate major civil rights in national constitutions and, under carefully prescribed limitations, permitting individuals or groups to petition the proposed human-rights commission after exhausting national remedies.

The report warns, however, "that no international bill of human rights could aim at a unification of national systems, a world of nations cut entirely to one pattern is more possible than desirable."

The report did note that it was possible to bring about certain minimum standards as established in forward-looking democratic countries, just as the International Labor Organization, which recently concluded a meeting at Philadelphia, has sought to heighten continuously the conditions surrounding the day's work.

It was suggested that the initiative for the conference come from the United States, and that it should be composed of government delegates from each nation, including representatives of private organizations dedicated to the preservation of human rights.

"In general," it was said, "there would be need for the conferees to approach the agenda with an open mind, with a firm conviction that the elementary values of democratic civilization are to be consolidated, and with a determination to devise practical machinery for implementing agreed standards."

Signers of the report included James E. Shottwell, Chairman of the Commission; Clark M. Eichelberger, Harry D. Gideonse, Virginia C. Gildersleeve, William Alan Neilson, Ralph Barton Perry, and Robert J. Watt.

Many Forest Fires The United States Forestry Service places the national average for forest fires at 210,970 each year.

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Answered Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is nothing in the Bible that would lead us to believe that prayer is to be used only intermittently to gain some desired goal. Its teachings show us that true prayer is the abiding conviction that God is good, all-powerful, and that there is none beside Him.

When Jesus prayed, he refreshed his thinking with the divine facts of being. Inspired by the realization of the truth, he was enabled to obliterate any falsity with which he was confronted. He said to his followers (John 15:7): "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you."

People throughout all time have asked much, but how often the prayer has been heard that prayers are unanswered! The asking has been important, but the abiding has been meager. As we consciously abide in the recognition of God's omnipotence and love, as did the Master, we begin to understand His allness, goodness, and power.

The promise that we can ask what we will is a comprehensive one, and it is fulfilled for the one who abides in the Christ, Truth, because he does not desire or ask aught that is unlike good. In fact, he is learning that as God's likeness he already possesses all good; that as God's reflection he expresses the divine power, and that this power is available and effective in destroying anything opposed to good.

In the twelfth chapter of Romans, Paul writes some of the finest rules for daily living that have ever been formulated. One of the most important is, "Continuing instant in prayer" (Romans 12:12). To continue instant in prayer is immediately and continuously to replace every phase of error encountered with the truth. Being obedient to this rule would mean handling or disposing of error quickly. Many aggravating and serious problems could be avoided by stringent obedience to this wise spiritual admonition. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 390): "Suffer no claim of sin or of sickness to grow upon the thought. Dismiss it with an abiding conviction that it is illegitimate, because you know that God is no more the author of sickness than He is of sin."

I once experienced prolonged suffering from a physical ailment which I later saw could have been avoided had I understood more fully the true sense of prayer, and had I been instant in applying my understanding. Whenever the disturbing conditions arose, I endeavored to realize the powerlessness of pain and disease and faithfully adhered to this process until the discord subsided.

One day it occurred to me that I was not practicing the truest sense of prayer in the situation. I saw that the reason this condition occurred was that I had not destroyed it in its incipency. I had not begun with the correct premises, viz., that man is spiritual; that he does not live in matter; and that all material arguments are delusions. I was instant in applying this higher understanding of prayer, and the error was permanently destroyed. Realizing that God is infinite Spirit, that man is spiritual, and that there is no matter, enables us to see that disease has no creator and no resting place.

Is there anything troubling you which has not yet yielded to your best spiritual efforts? Continue to pray earnestly for light. Perhaps you have not turned fully to God, have not yet relinquished all belief in a power apart from Him; in other words, have not asked enough. In the

Sea Acres

The sea is mottled as a field today. Along the distance, grassy breakers reach. Tossing wet handbills like a pelting spray Of Queen Anne's lace toward the pebbled beach.

MARCIA NICHOLS HOLDEN

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These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room or ordered direct from The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.



"GEESSE IN WINTER WHEAT": A Painting by Francis Lee Jacques

Bible we read (John 16:24): "Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name: ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full." May not this asking mean for us to strive to understand more fully the nature, the love, the allness, the power of God; to understand His laws and how to apply them in establishing health, harmony, and success in our lives?

We are constantly thinking something.

and it is possible to learn to think spiritually, prayerfully. The power of God is ever present, and the earnest student of Christian Science realizes that through spiritual thinking he consciously establishes a connection with this power. Spirit is an unlimited fount to which we can always turn with absolute assurance.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.)

Wysłuchana modlitwa

Tomasczenie artykulu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

W PIŚMIE ŚWIĘTYM nie powiedziano nigdzie nic takiego, co by nasuwało przekonanie, że modlitwa ma być stosowana tylko do czasu do czasu w celu zdobycia upragnionego pożądanego celu. Wskazania Pisma uczą nas, że prawdziwa modlitwa mieści się w wytrwałym przekonaniu, że Bóg jest dobry, wszechmocny i że nie ma nic poza Nim.

Kiedy Jezus modlił się, oddawał swe myśli boskimi faktami istnienia. Natchniony uświadomieniem prawdy, zdolny był zniweczyć wszelki fałsz, na jaki napotkał. Powiedział on do swoich uczniów (św. Jan 15:7): "Jeżeli we mnie mieszkać będziecie i słowa moje w was mieszkać będą, czegożbyściekolwiek chcieli, prosicie, a stanie się wam."

Ludzie od czasów niepiętnych prosili o wiele, lecz jakże często słyszano skargi, że modlitwy nie były wysłuchane! Prośba była natarciwa, lecz wytrwanie było skąpe. Trwając sumiennie w uznaniu wszechobecności i miłości Boga, jak trwał w nim Mistrz, zazwyczaj rozumieć Jego wszechmość, dobroć i moc.

Przyrzeczenie, że możemy prosić cokolwiek zachemny, jest ogromnie rozległe, a spełnia się tym, którzy trwają w Chrystusie. Prawdziwe, ponieważ ci nie pragną, ani nie proszą niczego co nie jest dobrem. Natomiast uczą się, że jako podobieństwo Boga już posiadają wszystko dobre; że jako odbicie Boga są wyrazem mocy boskiej; i że ta moc jest rozporządzalna i skuteczna do zniweczenia wszystkiego co sprzeciwia się dobru.

W dwunastym rozdziale Listu do Rzymian Paweł spisała niektóre z najlepszych reguł życiowych, jakie kiedykolwiek sformułowano. Jedną z najważniejszych jest: "W modlitwie ustawicznie" (Do Rzymian, 12:12). Być ustawicznie w modlitwie to znaczy bezwzględnie i ustawicznie zastępować prawdą każdy szczegół błędu, na jaki się napotyka. Poświęcenie dla tej reguły oznacza szybkie uchwycenie i zniweczenie błędu, ściśle stosowanie się do tej reguły.

wanie się do tej światłej duchowej wskazówki mogłoby zapobiec licznym ciężkim i poważnym zagadnieniom. W swej książce "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza z kluczem do Pisma Świętego) Mary Baker Eddy pisze (str. 380): "Nie pozwól na to, by na twojej myśli urosł grzech lub usiadła choroba. Oddaj ją za pomocą wytrwałego przekonania, że są nieuprawnione, ponieważ wiemy, że Bóg nie jest sprawcą ani choroby ani grzechu."

Niegdyś cierpiełem od przewlekłej choroby fizycznej, a dopiero później spostrzegłem, że mogłem być całkowicie zapobiec temu cierpieniu, gdybym był lepiej rozumiał prawdziwe znaczenie modlitwy, i gdybym był bardziej ustawicznie w stosowaniu mego rozumienia. Ilekroć powtarzały się owe przykre objawy, starałem się uświadomić sobie bezsilność bólu i choroby i wiemnie trzymałem się tego sposobu, aż dysharmonia owa ostatecznie.

Pewnego dnia wpadło mi na myśl, że nie wykonuję modlitwy w najprawdziwszym znaczeniu w tej sytuacji. Spostrzegłem, że powód, dla którego owe objawy powtarzały się, leżał w tym, że ja sam nie zwyciężyłem ich w samym zaczęciu. Nie zacząłem być od właściwych założeń, a mianowicie od tego, że człowiek jest istotą duchową; że nie żyje w materii; i że wszystkie materialne dowody są złudzeniem. Wtedy zacząłem stosować to wyższe rozumienie modlitwy i błęd był zniweczony na stałe. Uświadomiłem sobie, że Bóg jest nieskończonym Duchem, że człowiek jest duchowy i że materii nie ma, możemy zrozumieć, że choroba nie posiada ani twórcy ani miejsca spoczynku.

Czy jest coś, co tobie dolega i nie ustępuje przed twoimi najpięknymi usilowaniami? Módl się dalej gorliwie o światło. Może nie zwróciłeś się całkowicie do Boga, może jeszcze nie porzuciłeś wszelkiej wiary w siłę poza Nim; innymi słowy, może nie prosiłeś dość. Czytamy w Piśmie Świętym (Jan 16:24): "Dotąd o nicieście nie prosiliście, gdyż nie macie miłości do Boga, który jest w was; a miłość, aby radość wasza była doskonała." Czy nie ma to prośbę oznaczać dla nas, że mamy usilnie starać się o głębsze zrozumienie natury, miłości, wszechmości, mocy Boga; o zrozumienie Jego praw i sposobu zastosowania ich do ustalania naszego zdrowia, harmonii i powodzenia w naszym życiu?

Ciągle coś myślimy, a jest możliwe nauczyć się myśleć duchowo, modlić się. Moc Boga jest wszechobecna, a poważny adept Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej uświadomił sobie, że przez myślenie duchowe stwarza świadome połączenie z tą mocą. Duch jest niewyczerpana krynica, do której możemy zawsze zwracać się z niezachwianą pewnością.

FRANCIS LEE JACQUES is one of the country's leading bird portraitists. A professional ornithologist, he has traveled on expeditions to all parts of the world in search of material for his brush and pen, among birds and animals in their natural habitats. His paintings have been exhibited widely, and he has also illustrated numerous scientific and popular books on birds. During the month of April, a comprehensive showing of the artist's work was on view at the Berkshire Museum, in Pittsfield. For eighteen years, Jacques was staff artist at the American Museum of Natural History, where he made over thirty-five panoramic backgrounds for exhibits and murals. The artist has also recently completed mural backgrounds for the Minnesota Museum of Natural History.

With his wife, Florence Page Jacques, he makes a literary team. He has illustrated three of her books, "Canoe Country," "The Geese Fly High," and "Birds Across the Sky." They returned, a short time ago, from the extreme northern part of Minnesota, where they studied the migrations of geese and ducks and obtained material for a book on the northern woods in winter.

Pictures by Jacques, like the accompanying example, have a clean, windswept quality. They reflect the painter's love of nature and his understanding of the habits of birds. He combines a scientific accuracy with a feeling for atmosphere. Characteristic of his work is a tendency toward sharp contrasts of black and white, and color modulations in a low key. The vast expanse of wintry sky and the still fields emphasize the alertness of the birds and their momentary inactivity, which the artist so well conveys.

H. H. A.

Day of Planting

Trampling the air, the golden-green young leaves flick tender on the sky. Where winter made the fences lean and taught the mullein how to die.

the brown field, harrowed by the bright disc and furrowed by the glow along whose flanges gleamed the light is given to the sowing now.

FRANCES FROST

From the Golden Age of Carol Music

It is, however, in the field of music that the southern mountaineer has made his greatest contribution. Far be it from me to add support to those investigators who would give the impression that every mountain man speaks Elizabethan English and sings in the modal scales. The people of our mountains have too often been pictured as unrealistically as the shepherds and shepherdesses in a sixteenth-century pastoral romance. This falsification is all the more unfortunate because it is also unnecessary: the ballads, folk songs, and carols of the southern mountains will stand or fall on their own merit. They have stood for centuries and the chances are that they will stand for centuries to come, for the very simple and obvious reasons that they are motivated by excellent tunes, couched in powerfully poetic verses, and, historically, are part of our Anglo-American cultural inheritance.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, when the southern mountains were being settled, singing represented both a means of emotional expression and recreation. Legend, lore, music, unwritten history, family relations, the traditions and methods of folk crafters, folk dances—all this fabulous material is passed on with individual additions and deletions, not following any uniform plan, varying considerably from time to time, but finally resulting in an almost pure national type of expression.

For lack of a better title, we have called the inherited musical material of the southern mountaineer the Anglo-American folk ballad and carol. Its important characteristics are the excellence of the tunes and verses and the durability of the songs themselves. Many of the ballads can be traced to Elizabethan and pre-Elizabethan sources; most of the carols have their antecedents in the fifteenth century—the Golden Age of carol music. And these two characteristics of excellence and permanency are closely related, for it is hard to believe that music could endure in oral tradition through centuries of time without some intrinsic qualities to recommend it.—From "Folk Ballad and Carol," by JOHN JACOB NILES, in "The Great Smokies and the Blue Ridge," edited by ROBERT PRATT. (New York: Vanguard Press.)

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Lilacs Everywhere

UNTIL THE RECENT rain and wind took away most of the lilacs, every morning I looked out my window with rapture. Because, marshalled in brave ranks along the border of my garden, they stood in multitudes. Lilacs waving tall white plumes, lower lilacs in fragrant clumps, mauve or deep purple. And all bespangled with dew. There is nothing I can say by way of suitable recognition or gratitude for such riches.

I have seen lilacs in many places and one and all they were inexpressibly lovely. There were lilacs in Paris, bending over the tops of old mossy walls; I seem to think they were usually of the deep hybrid purple, but no doubt there were white ones as well. There were those lilacs at Kew, of course, and then there were—still are, if only I could drive my car near enough to see them—lilacs along New England high-roads and growing in the cellars of deserted farmhouses; no need to describe them, even if I could. For Amy Lowell has done that for all time. I know a country place, of which the high lawn, almost out of sight from the road, is wholly hedged about with lilacs. I wonder who is now their fortunate owner. I saw them only once, but the memory will last.

Just now, a memory of lilacs has been nagging at me and for some time I couldn't place it. At last the thing came clear. I am remembering those lilacs in San Francisco, only last year. It was April, with lilacs still only a faint hope in New England. So lilacs were the last things in my mind, as we left the train and ferried in story-book excitement, across San Francisco Bay. When we entered the hotel on the hilltop and sought a belated breakfast or a beforehand lunch, there at the entrance to the dining-room was an enormous bowl of lilacs. I looked. I smelled. The vision was really beyond belief.

It was cold outside. The fur coat in which I had left Boston was no more than warm enough, and sharp winds swept over Nob Hill as though determined to dislodge it and carry it downhill into the bay. But here, already, lilacs were in bloom. To a bright New Englander like me, it was a never-ending marvel. At home the weather and the lilacs are designed to match, but in San

Francisco, as I might have suspected, things are managed more freely, more lavishly. It was April. And, lilacs being due, lilacs presented themselves, winter weather notwithstanding.

As I went about the lower part of town, among the shops and clubs, there—just around many a street corner—were flower-stands. And every time I caught my breath, Barrows and stands, ranks upon ranks, were loaded with flowers. Tulips, I think, of more colors than one could count; and, probably, the California variety of golden yellow broom. I had eyes only for the lilacs. At first I used to buy them just because I couldn't help myself; and then I'd find there was no choice but to take a taxi extravagantly up again to the top of Nob Hill, so that I could thrust my lilacs into water and sally forth once more with arms free to attend more practical matters. Then people began to send them to me as presents to the hotel; so that the buying had, for obvious reasons, to cease. Indeed, I lived for days in a lilac bower. The colder it grew, the fresher and the lovelier seemed the lilacs; and the more profuse.

And this year, back amid New England's restraint, I found that there were no lilacs to compare with my own lilacs. I may not have achieved my anticipated deep pink dogwood; and my roses are as yet only so many little twisted, scraggly twigs reaching out of the ground. But, oh, I had my lilacs in perfection and I wish I had known how properly to sing their praises.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Twilight

Green twilight slips among the summer leaves

And lights a star in every bough:
As slow as honey moves the dark
Across the tilted plough.

Across the eyes of children half-asleep
And mothers mending with slow thread;
Let dark endure, to light a dream
In every fallen head.

BEREN VAN SLYKE

Ways of Thinking About Literature

THERE ARE MANY ways of thinking about literature. There are many ways of thinking about it apart from professional ways, the ways used by writers. Thus, one may think of literature as one of the graces and ornaments of life, a knowledge of which is rewarding to well-rounded and discriminating persons, who will take pleasure in it as they do in the ability to understand the structure of symphonies, to ski skillfully, or to express a sophisticated taste in dress or decoration. That is a dilettante and superficial way of thinking, one which writers do not find congenial. Nevertheless, people who think in that way retain a pleasure in reading that is uncommon among writers, and escape the disenchantment with literature which literature has been recording throughout our time. Few people except writers and amateur writers have ever believed that literature is the most important activity of man, and another way of thinking about it is a way common among mature and cultivated practitioners of other disciplines. One might plausibly argue, in fact, that such persons are the ideal audience of writers—who properly do not write for one another or for critics. Their judgment is grounded in wide knowledge and weathered by experience of mankind and the world, they know the labors and skill of craftsmanship, and yet with whatever delight

they may approach literature, they can approach it without the imperatives, the compulsive and protective thinking of writers. . . .

There remain other ways of looking at it. One way is to think of literature as a fundamental expression of the human spirit, one of the activities of man which dignify his estate, illuminate his experience, work toward truth, pass judgment on life, and try to plumb the mysteries of fate. Writers have usually thought of it in that way, never more unanimously than during the Twenties.—From "The Literary Fallacy," by BERNARD DeVoto. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified "Yes." The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There is a sure method of asking, and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at \$3; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at \$7; and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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Wallace Visit to China Augments Nimitz Plan to Carry War to Japan

Nation's Food Prospects Called 'Generally Good'

Government bureaus warn that millions of gardeners and workers must help if battle is to be won—Return of ration points to some meat cuts and vegetables is forecast.

By Mary Hornaday

WASHINGTON, May 26—The nation's food supply was pronounced "generally good" today by the Office of War Information, after consultation with the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration.

At the same time, the OWI warned that "everyone connected with food has much to do before it can be said the food battle is won."

The battle must, the report said, include the efforts of 4,000,000 volunteer farm workers, 750,000 part-time volunteers in canneries, 22,000,000 victory gardeners, and a record job of home canning of fruits and vegetables.

Here in brief is what the Government anticipates for the next few months in various types of food supply:

Meats: Some of the cuts of the better grades probably will be more difficult to secure, with the supply of present point-free meats remaining reasonably plentiful. A major fact which might cause the WFA to request a restoration of point values on currently point-free meats is the possibility that the available supply may not be distributed evenly.

Canned Vegetables: Present point-free supply is only temporary. In 1944-45 the civilian supply of commercial canned goods will be the shortest in years.

Canned Fruits and Juices: Supply will continue low, outdistanced by demand. The reduction will be in pineapple juice.

Fresh Fruit: Citrus fruit production will be 10 per cent higher than last season. Apples, peaches, pears, and cherries will be more plentiful this year than last.

Butter: There probably will be

6 to 8 per cent less butter for civilians during the last half of 1944 than in the first half and 15 per cent less lard. There will be 12 per cent more margarine and 6 per cent more shortening and other edible oils.

Milk and Cream: Civilians will have only slightly less fluid milk and cream during 1944 than they had during 1943.

Sugar: Prospects indicate that adequate supplies of sugar will be available for all essential needs, but no increase in household allotments now appears possible.

Eggs: Civilians will be asked to eat a lot of eggs to use up the record egg production this spring.

Chicken: There will be less chicken this year than last.

Fresh vegetables: Plentiful, commercial growers are exceeding goals by about 20 per cent.

At OPA's suggestion, the report dealt at length with the current maladministration of meat.

"The normal summer decline in meat sales should," it concluded, "accomplish better distribution and the continued large runs of livestock should be of further aid."

The maladministration has been especially noticeable in lamb. "While the less-popular cuts of pork, veal, lamb, and mutton more likely will remain point-free, barring maladministration, it probably will be more difficult to get choice cuts of these items later in the year," the report predicts.

"The civilian supply of the secondary cuts and lower grades of beef should remain plentiful, although the supply of steaks and roasts is not expected to be sufficient to meet an unrationed consumer demand."

Reorientation of Japan Held Key to Enduring Peace

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston. We can prevent the rise of a new dictatorship; we can insist upon freedom of communication and freedom of the press and radio; but we cannot ourselves pick Japan's future rulers and place them in power without defeating one of the nation's camps. It was disclosed today, under the Universities Committee on Postwar International Problems, it was reported at headquarters here, the prevailing view is that "we must teach Japan not only that aggression does not pay, but that peaceful international collaboration does pay. We must convince her militarists and imperialists and racists that she has been thoroughly defeated and that any further attempts at aggression will be quickly and ruthlessly suppressed."

"But we must convince the people of Japan," the committee continued, "that the methods of democracy and respect for individual rights and international agreements will lead to acceptance of Japan by the other nations of the world as a co-operative member of a peaceful world order in which Japan and her people will have a place of political dignity and economic prosperity. How the reorientation of Japan can be achieved is the principal problem of the Pacific peace."

"We want to see a democratic, peace-loving government arise in Japan, a government which will really represent and be responsible to the people of the country rather than to a feudal or business or military class. But, the Group, it would be unwise to try to impose such a government from

the outside. We can prevent the rise of a new dictatorship; we can insist upon freedom of communication and freedom of the press and radio; but we cannot ourselves pick Japan's future rulers and place them in power without defeating one of the nation's camps. It was disclosed today, under the Universities Committee on Postwar International Problems, it was reported at headquarters here, the prevailing view is that "we must teach Japan not only that aggression does not pay, but that peaceful international collaboration does pay. We must convince her militarists and imperialists and racists that she has been thoroughly defeated and that any further attempts at aggression will be quickly and ruthlessly suppressed."

"What we can do, the Groups urge, is to encourage such liberal forces as emerge in Japan and provide a wholesome international environment in which Japanese democracy can grow. We can help the Japanese economy to recover instead of breaking it completely and driving the Japanese people to desperation. We can give a defeated and militarily impotent Japan equal trading opportunities with the other nations of the world. When we are convinced that Japan has truly experienced a change in heart we can admit her to full membership in whatever international organization has been established and welcome her as an equal in the tasks of international collaboration."

"The reorientation of Japan will be difficult and slow. During the period of probation the United Nations can guard against the possibility of further Japanese aggression by disarming Japan and by controlling her imports of the materials necessary for modern war. The growing strength of Japan's neighbors, China and the Soviet Union, will prove strong deterrents, and the international organization, which all the Groups regard as one of the most essential of the postwar steps for the preservation of the peace, will provide the best guarantee of enduring peace in the Pacific."

Pilot Who Downed 23 Nazis Moved by Home-Town Plaudits

PIQUA, Ohio, May 26 (AP)—The steel nerves that made Capt. Don S. Gentile America's ace of aces in the European theater wavered momentarily last night as fellow townsmen formally welcomed him home.

Neighbors who grumbled when he performed aerial acrobatics over their rooftops a few years ago sang his praises as the city celebrated "Gentile Day."

Teachers who once reprimanded him for spending more time with airplanes than his lessons wrung his hand and recalled his youthful escapades with delight.

City officials who once knew him only as the son of industrious Italian immigrants acclaimed Captain Gentile as the town's greatest hero.

Scores clamored for his autograph, hundreds joined in a parade and thousands roared their acclaim for the flier who destroyed 30 Nazi planes—23 in the air and 7 on the ground.

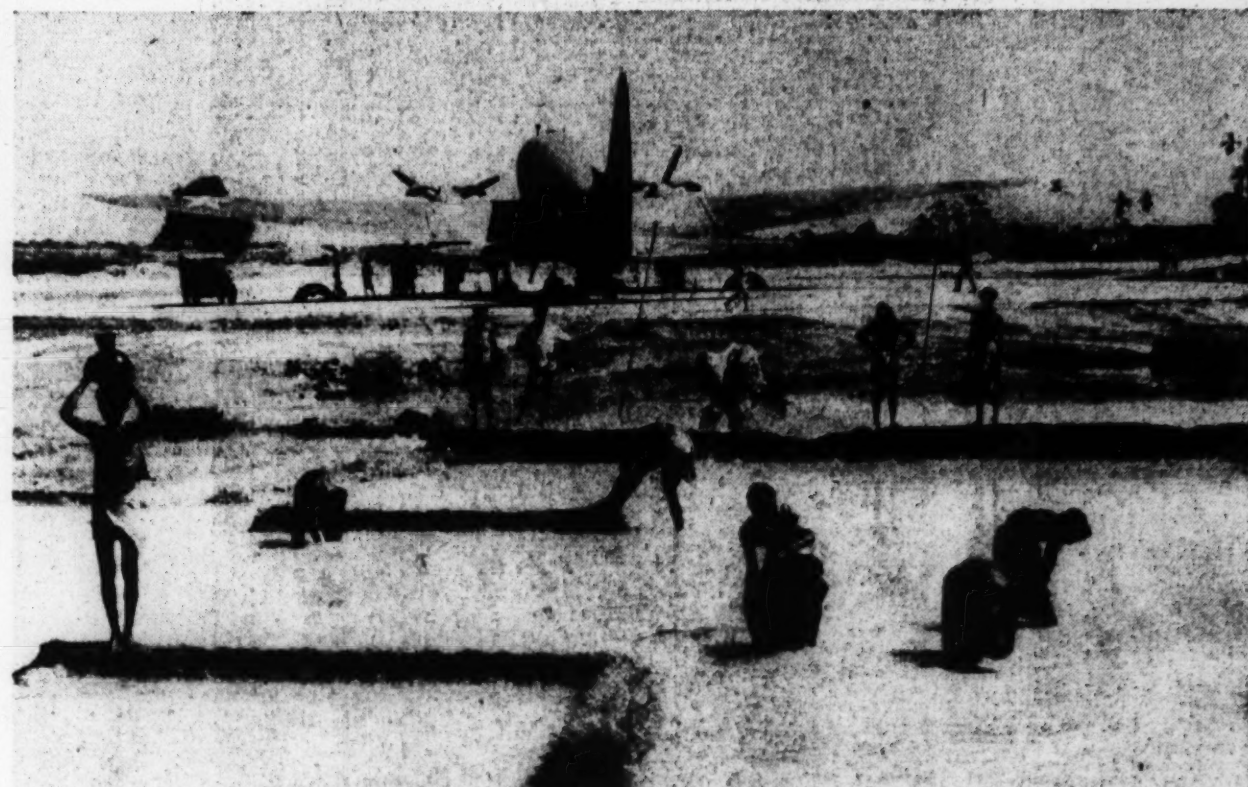
And it was just too much for the Mustang fighter pilot. Tears filled his eyes as he watched his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patsy Gentile, drink in the acclaim accorded their son by speakers at Roosevelt Stadium.

But Captain Gentile's ready smile quickly returned as he heard the familiar sound—the roar of a Mustang like the plane he will fly again when he returns to England at the end of his 30-day leave.

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Official Photo United States Air Forces, from Harris & Ewing

Aerial Burma Road to China

The war in the Far East shows continuing evidence of Oriental-Occidental co-operation. In few areas is it more apparent than in flying supplies to China over the Burma Road. Here Indian natives, many of whom labor in the construction of airport facilities, bathe in a pool near a cargo plane of the India-China Wing, Air Transport Command.

Self-Rule Nearer for African Moslems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26—The presence of substantial numbers of native regiments from North Africa among the victorious French forces in Italy is part of France's broad plan for dealing with one of its most difficult problems—the problem of the Moslems.

Front-line activity is a form of recognition that the military mind of Arabs especially appreciates.

At the same time, French refugee circles here say it is partly to recompense the North African Moslems for their devotion to the cause of France that large-scale reforms of the political and social status of the natives are now under way.

It may be questioned, however, whether these reforms will prevent troubles from breaking out after the end of hostilities in Europe.

Full Citizenship
Although the ordinance of March 7, 1944, covering the new political status of the Algerian Moslems, gives full French citizenship rights to only 70,000 or less "assimilated natives," the Moslems now will represent one third of the present French North African Electoral College. Moreover, numerous other groups, among them many native soldiers now in action, eventually will accede to unrestricted citizenship.

However, enlargement of native franchise to the local assemblies in Algeria, where instead of 200,000 Moslem voters approximately 1,500,000 will go to the polls, is likely to influence more directly political developments in North Africa.

Two fifths of the members of the local bodies now will be natives. Their influence will be increasingly felt as their eligibility to public functions has been greatly extended by the recent decrees.

From now on, all civil and military posts are open to Moslems as well as to European Frenchmen.

The reform movement would fail to remove one of the most important causes for the present discontent in French North Africa if it did not deal with the economic situation. The existence of a numerous urban and rural proletariat, badly housed and undernourished, constitutes an especially ticklish problem.

Cities Are Congested

The native sections of the North African cities are congested and the mortality rate is 300 per cent higher than it is in the European quarters. In rural districts a landless proletariat has grown up. In addition to 55,000 well-to-do native farmers, there are in Algeria 462,000 native rural laborers and 713,000 "Khammes" (freeholders), many of whom are not free at all but are dependent on rich landowners or on money lenders.

The Committee on Moslem Reform, set up by the French Provisional Government, is unable to weed out all the deep-rooted abuses of previous periods of colonial exploitation. But the Committee has gone on record for moderate reforms which would at least mitigate social distress.

It has examined the following

Soldier's Christmas Worth 5-Month Wait

ALBANY, N. Y., May 26 (AP)—Christmas came five months late for Staff Sergeant Philip J. Hans, but the wait was worth it. Sergeant Hans, stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., applied last fall for a Christmas furlough. He finally managed to get home May 24. After visiting his parents, he went to the home of his best girl, Peggy Socca. He was greeted by shouts of "Merry Christmas" and found a decorated tree, carefully preserved since December. Around the tree were his Christmas gifts, done up in holiday wrappings.

Work-Fight Bill Regarded As Unnecessary

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said May 25 that only "an extreme emergency" in manpower requirements would justify enactment of pending work-or-fight legislation and that no such emergency now exists.

Mr. Murray, in a statement submitted to the Senate Military Affairs Committee, added that "it would be a tremendous mistake to retreat now and say we must resort to compulsory labor."

"A year ago, a half year ago, a quarter year ago, military chiefs called emphatically for immediate compulsory service legislation, declaring that disaster would follow if the law was not passed," the statement said.

"Disaster has not come, the implementation of war is pouring forth—production in a volume that men with little minds said could never be accomplished."

Lee Pressman, C. I. O. General Counsel, told the Committee he regarded the measure as the "most anticratic suggestion yet put forward" for solving manpower problems, adding "I don't think you can ever impose on the American people a plan like this—to force men to work in certain places, against their will, at the point of a bayonet."

Under the bill men up to 45 or 47, could be drafted and assigned to war jobs at Army pay if they refused voluntarily to take war-essential employment.

MacLeish Upholds Peace for Liberty

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Ocean 'Highway' Pushed To Join Far Eastern Ally

Vice-President's trip to Chungking accents program to defeat Nipponese by implementing as fully and quickly as possible country's great resources—Central Pacific drive sets sights on China coast.

CHUNGKING, China, May 26 (AP)—A manifesto of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, China's governing body, said today that the war on the Asiatic Continent had reached a decisive stage and appealed for "greater aid" in equipping the Chinese armies and air force.

Pledging use of all the country's available strength in achieving early victory, the manifesto issued at the close of a six-day plenary session of the Committee said it was not possible to make a distinction between the battle fields of the East or the West in an antiaggression war.

Declaring that close co-operation among the United Nations had become "more manifest" during the past eight months, the Kuomintang pointed to the "formidable American offensive that has unfolded itself in the Pacific" and said that Soviet, American, and British forces had scored signal successes.

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, May 26—The forthcoming visit to Chungking of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace adds its own kind of substantiation to plans which have been steadily unfolding in the Central Pacific all winter, namely, to defeat Japan by implementing as fully and as speedily as possible China's great strength.

Ever since his Navy Day speech of last November, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz has repeatedly referred to the China coast as his long-range objective.

Deeply encouraging progress in the Central Pacific this winter was embodied in two great advances—a jump of 2,000 miles to the Gilbert Islands and subsequent progress of nearly another thousand miles farther to the Marshalls.

Admiral Nimitz described the situation recently in making awards for the Marshalls campaign, "You shared this extension of our highway to China. Most of you will share in the future progress along that road until our combined power has brought about the unconditional surrender of Japan."

Coast Landings Awaited
Admiral Nimitz's words, but above all his plans and actions in the Pacific, may very well have set the theme for Mr. Wallace's

coming talks. Whatever message he carries to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek will be stoutly implemented by the progress of the war across the Central Pacific.

China recognized this progress by its official statements at the time of the Marshalls occupation. Both the people of China who are anxiously awaiting landings on their coast and the people of the United States who are trying to grasp the geography of the Pacific war might do well to consider these facts:

1. The distance is no longer in itself an obstacle. Those of us who have covered Pacific operations have seen evidence indicating that probably a majority of the 100 aircraft carriers delivered to the Navy in the past 18 months are operating out of here. That is typical of the present Pacific power.

It isn't idle boasting when Navy officials give a general forecast of what is intended. With their growing strength and co-ordination the Pacific forces can do whatever they set out to do.

2. And particularly, for Americans, alert confidence must be balanced by a more intelligent grasp of Pacific geography.

Recently on the mainland I was asked such questions as, "Have we secured Truk?" And "Is Pearl Harbor still under Japanese control?" Fantastic as these questions may sound they are borne out by a recent Gallup Poll claim that 27,000,000 United States adults do not know that the Japs have taken the Philippine Islands.

The present situation is that from Pearl Harbor—which never was under Japanese control—we have pushed nearly 3,000 miles toward China. No less than 4,000 miles must be added to these "highways to China" to secure the promised supply line.

The Nimitz drive is not only to capture the Mandated Islands and retake ground. It is America's most dramatic proof that our pledges to China are being and will be fulfilled.

To a point our efforts in the Pacific may be considered in the cause of national self-interest. But beyond that point—to the goal toward which Admiral Nimitz has consistently aimed his long-range sights—every blow the Navy strikes is a blow for China's freedom.

The Navy's great roadbuilding campaign across the Pacific is to open China's door to swing out once again. It isn't the discarded repudiated open door of alien exploitation, but an open door through which men, planes, and supplies will reach China.

FPHA Shifts Blame to Navy For Unfinished 'Ghost Town'

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Federal Public Housing Authority officials said today that one of its finest developments, Lacey Park at Johnsville, Pa., became a virtual "ghost town" even before completion because of the Navy's recent cancellation of its contract with the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation.

An FPHA spokesman stated the \$3,000,000 development, of brick construction and finest materials and equipment throughout, has only about 160 families living in it and from 900 to 1,200 units vacant.

The permanent construction, the officials said, was undertaken over FPHA objections and at the insistence of the Navy, which contended it would not be possible to attract the highly skilled workers needed at the aeronautical plant with the less comfortable temporary structures usually erected in such instances.

"The Navy," the FPHA said, "accepted arguments of Frederick J. Faber, Jr. (Navy's assistant president who preceded Henry Kaiser in management at the Brewster plant), and put up a strong case. And after all, they are an arm of the military forces winning the war and we do everything we can to help them."

It is FPHA policy, the official explained, to build permanent structures only in places where it is felt there will be a need for them in the communities after the war and to place temporary units elsewhere.

"We did not believe," he said, "that there would be the need in Johnsville, but gave in to Navy insistence."

He said no decision had been reached on the disposition of the Lacey Park development.

La Nacion Repudiates A Published Article

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 26 (AP)—The Buenos Aires newspaper La Nacion May 24 repudiated an article published May 23 deploring what was called the lack of statesmen in Argentina. Travelers from the Capital said the Government had threatened to suspend La Nacion five days unless the retraction was printed.

The May 24 edition carried the text of a letter addressed to President Farrell explaining that the editors printed the contributed article without realizing its content could be interpreted as disparaging to the Argentine regime.

The letter repudiated the views expressed by the writer and declared that no further contributions would be accepted from him.

Helicopters and Mules in Burma

Following the Fronts

If the Allies are breaking Japan's hold on Burma, their success is due primarily not to superior numbers or equipment or even strategy, but to sheer daring and resourcefulness in the field.

"The Jap is a good fighter," said Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaing, intrepid leader of the almost legendary Chindits. "He has the endurance and patience of an ant, but he lacks the ability to adjust himself rapidly to a new situation."

The Americans, British, Chinese, Gurkhas, Kachins, and West Africans who form Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's polyglot army in the half-explored regions of North Burma have developed a skill in dealing with both jungle and Japanese that is almost breath-taking.

Only yesterday came word that American units of the 3d Tactical Air Force, finding the need of grounding planes in overgrown tracts where no air strip could be carved out, had imported helicopters, with ground crews, technicians, and special pilots trained in Bridgeport, Conn.

It is resourcefulness of this kind that disrupts the whole Japanese setup. By swooping down on Japanese munitions dumps or communication lines and destroying them so that the enemy finds it impossible to keep his advanced troops supplied, or by bombing persistently behind the lines, the Japanese have been compelled to change continually the location of their reserve forces to try to reduce their losses.

Daring March by "Marauders"
One example of Allied daring is found in the 26-day march of Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill's American "Marauders" over 8,000-foot mountains, difficult even for baggage mules to tackle, into the main Japanese North Burma airfield at Myitkyina.

Throughout those 26 days, American A-36 invader fighter-bombers flew hourly shuttling trips to clear Japanese out of the way of the American jungle fighters until on May 17 General Merrill sent out the code signal "cafeteria lunch."

That meant the airfield taken.

Within an hour Chinese glider transport troops were landing at the field and proceeding from there to cut Japanese

road and rail connections with the base at Mogaung, 25 miles to the west.

Many of the daring devices in use by the Allies were originated by the Chindit Commandos and their late leader, Maj. Gen. Orde C. Wingate. Their plan is to penetrate far into enemy territory and organize there "road blocks" or "rail blocks" until the Japanese find themselves without supplies.

While the main body of General Stilwell's forces is today descending upon Myitkyina from the north, General Lentaing's Chindits parachuted into the jungle 100 miles south and got to work upon the Japanese communications.

On one occasion the Chindits spied a convoy of 400 Japanese trucks approaching the Irrawaddy River, headed for Myitkyina. They blew up the bridge and none of the trucks made the goal.

For 2½ months the Chindits have been roaming around the jungle south of Myitkyina. One rail block they maintained throughout that period. They called it "White City."

Commando Supply System
Their supply system has been in the hands of Col. Philip Cochran's air Commando force, whose business it is to keep constantly in touch with them, dropping supplies to the isolated outposts and carrying messages. It is no easy task, for they have been dotted over the jungle for an area of 130 miles wide.

Similar tactics are being employed by other detachments. Japanese supply lines to Manipur over the Indian border were cut by a body of Gurkhas penetrating far behind their lines and effecting road blocks.

Only yesterday, Chinese operating in Yunnan near the Burma border, under Gen. Wei Li-huang, are reported to have effected a secret march across the mountains and encircled the Japanese garrison at Chafang, cutting off supplies from the road base of Lungling on the Burma Road.

With the monsoon rains, the lot of the jungle fighters is not a comfortable one, and canvas covers of supplies dropped from planes are promptly requisitioned for improvised tents.

One resourceful Allied officer will be glad when the rains hold off. He is Capt. John L. Clarke of Greenwich, Conn., who has discovered that the rice fields of Assam will grow excellent sweet corn for the jungle-fed Allied troops.

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New York Curb Market Steady; N. Y. Bonds

Liquor Shares, Specialties Up

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP) — Liquor stocks provided the fireworks in today's market although a wide assortment of specialties and selected leaders attracted sufficient bidding to reach peaks for the year or longer.

Park & Tilford ran up briskly when the company's directors came through with the expected offer of whisky distribution to shareholders. Schenley, Distillers Corp., and National Distillers also turned strong for a while but soon ran into profit cashing on the swing. The Tilford stock eventually converted an advance of more than 3 points into a loss.

Wall Street was cheered by the ability of pivots to join the forward pushers. Earnings, dividends and hopeful war news remained as purchasing arguments. Week-end adjustment of accounts stalled steel and rail, as well as numerous other headlines.

Prices hardened here and there after early hesitancy and gains of fractions to a point or so were plentiful near the close. Activity expanded at intervals and transfers for the full stretch were around 800,000 shares.

Foreign Power preferreds, American & Foreign Power, preferreds, Car-Tain-Ted, American Home Products, American Telephone, Chrysler, General Motors, Willis-Over-vester, American Sugar, Arm strong Cork, Columbia Pictures, Gamewell and Thatcher Mfg. Laggards were Bethlehem, N. Y. Central, Anaconda, Sears Roebuck and International Nickel.

Supported in the curb were Barium Steel, Cuban Atlantic Sugar and Lackawanna (N.J.) Cities Service common and preferred slipped.

Bond Prices Irregular

Investment demand for higher-rated loans appeared here and there in the bond market today, while sharply irregular trends ruled in the active carrier sector.

American Telephone 3s and Santa Fe 4s of '95 leaned forward in the final hour.

Monon 5s and 6s of '47 each leaped ahead in late dealings while many other recently-higher priced issues were on offer.

Losses held general averages down. Slipping at times were St. Paul 5s and adjusted 5s, Illinois Central 4 1/2s, Lehigh Valley stamped 4 1/2s, New York Central 4 1/2s, and Northern Pacific 6s.

Occasional backing was given North Western convertible 4 1/2s, Rock Island 4s of '88, and Monon 5s of '47.

Among utilities, Ohio Edison 4s drew some support. Foreign loans and U. S. Governments were quiet.

Table with 5 columns: Name, High, Low, Close, % Chg. Includes entries like 2000 Childs Div., 2000 Childs Div., 2000 Childs Div., 2000 Childs Div., 2000 Childs Div.

Dividend Declarations

Table with 4 columns: Company, Dividend, Payable Date, Record Date. Includes entries like Bangor & Aroon R.R. Co., Aluminum Co. of Am., Do. Inc., Do. Inc., Do. Inc.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Table with 5 columns: Name, High, Low, Close, % Chg. Includes Domestic Bonds, Foreign Bonds, and various government bonds like U.S. 4 1/2s, U.S. 4s, U.S. 3 1/2s.

**Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit
Insurance Corporation**

May Kovar Admits It Requires Courage To Be 'School Teacher' to Wild Beasts

By Inez Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"My job is just like that of any school teacher, though it is perhaps a little bit harder, and there are of course certain hazards which must be faced continually. Its chief requisites are patience and a real interest in the work."

Mrs. May Kovar, now appearing with Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus, thus characterizes her handling of wild animals, which thrills audiences every day of the circus season.

This British woman, now the only one presenting such a wild animal act to circus audiences, certainly adds tremendous courage to the other requisites for such work. Twice daily she enters and locks behind her the door of a cage in which are 19 of her animal pupils. Armed solely with an ordinary broomstick and a whip, she takes charge of a class of ten powerful spotted leopards, four pumas, two jaguars, and three black panthers. She puts them through routines which they have learned in exactly the same fashion that children are taught their first memory lessons, she says, by identification, constant repetition, and practice.

Puppet Is a Friend

As a final act at each of her performances, she lifts around her neck and shoulders "Puppet," her leopard friend who weighs well over 100 pounds, takes a walk around the ring, and puts the beautifully spotted animal down again as easily as most people play with household pets.

"It would be absolutely impossible to do this with any wild animal that was not your friend, and that did not know from experience that you, too, were his friend," she says.

Perched on the edge of a costume trunk in her ringside dressing room, the slim-framed, smartly-coiffured, attractive young English woman talked to me about her exciting career as naturally and simply as if her pupils were trustworthy, dependable youngsters, instead of frequently unfathomable and occasionally dangerous wild animals.

Although Hull is now Mrs. Kovar's home city, she was born in Blackpool, England, beginning her professional career there as a dancer with a children's ballet, which each year was part of the Blackpool circus. Later, as teacher-proprietor of her own dancing school there, she was engaged with a group of her pupils for a winter of appearances with Chapman's Circus, the second largest in England.

Almost immediately she was fascinated by the wild animals that the circus included and soon she persuaded her trainer, Harry Kovar, that the dancing teacher was very much in earnest about her desire to learn to train them.

Learned From Husband

"Soon, too, she had persuaded me to marry her," said Mr. Kovar with a twinkle in his eye as he returned to the dressing room. A Czechoslovakian, Harry Kovar has been working with wild animals all of his adult life. He began in Europe with Russian bears, later "graduating" to lions and tigers.

Both he and his wife are now considered leading animal experts, and there is little about animals that they do not know. Zoo authorities from all over America visit the Sarasota winter quarters of the circus to observe and learn new methods in the care and training of the animals.

"Today there is not the slightest bit of cruelty used in wild animal training," said Mrs. Kovar. "Modern trainers not only consider that the use of cruel methods produces bad effects on their animals, but they realize also that cruel methods are extremely dangerous for trainers themselves."

"Usually animals are about a year and a half old when their training is begun. When you first train a raw wild animal," May Kovar explained, "you stay outside his cage, and make friends with him from there. Many times each day you talk to him in a

friendly way, always call him by name, and coax him to make friends. Soon he gains confidence in you, and you can judge his character; see whether or not he is to be trusted. Next, to get him used to his surroundings, you let him go into the arena alone. Then you, too, enter with your little satchel of meat and two long sticks. On the end of one is a little meat; with the other you show the animal which way to go. Almost always he will follow the meat stick and, with its aid, you can get him to learn to take his seat—always on the same pedestal.

"Later you gradually try him in tricks and see what he likes best to do. If an animal jumps over your head the first time he goes into a ring you know he will make a jumper."

Animals Will Vary

"From the very first," continued Mrs. Kovar, "he has to learn to identify your voice. The moment you call his name kindly, he must know you are speaking to him and he should respond. How long the training takes, depends entirely on the intelligence of each individual animal. Even those of the same breed will vary greatly. Puppet, for example, from the hills of India, and Sonia, Mrs. Kovar's other most friendly leopard pupil from the African plains, are as different as their native countries."

"When I first was learning how to work with them, myself, it

took me from three to four months just to learn how to crack a whip. This is most necessary to give animals their cues. Your whip must be cracked underneath and over, in exactly the right way always. Accidentally to touch an animal in the wrong place, flick your whip in the wrong direction, will confuse, if not anger, him; and he will go the wrong way, just like any horse."

Profession to Continue

Not afraid of anything she can think of, except a wandering mouse, she looks forward some day to owning with Mr. Kovar a wild animal farm as a school for future trainers—persons who share their own real love for wild animals.

Her immediate concern, however, is to obtain entry permits into the United States for her two children, 12-year-old Michael and 8-year-old Clementina May, whom she and Mr. Kovar have not seen since their departure for America in 1939. The Kovar children are now living in Leeds, Yorkshire, sent there as government evacuees soon after their grandparents' home in Hull was completely demolished by a blitz.

"Clementina May would like to be a wild animal trainer also," smiled her mother, "and Michael often talks about joining the circus as a clown. But their biggest ambition now in every letter is just to get to America to see us."



Leopards, little or big, are just pupils to May Kovar of Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus, with whom friendliness is the key to successful animal training. Above, she is shown feeding a baby leopard. Below she appears at the conclusion of an act with Puppet neatly draped about her neck—an accomplishment seldom attempted by a woman trainer.

Fritters Can Be Relished Once Again

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With fats and oils off the ration list for now, we've been enjoying the almost forgotten luxury of fritters, doughnuts, and all the other fried delicacies foregone for many months.

Crisp fritters of all kinds—fruit, vegetable, fish, or meat—are a welcome addition to simple meals. We like cherry fritters with roast pork, apple fritters with fried chicken, and for a main supper dish, corn fritters with strips of crisp bacon.

Homemade doughnuts and that old-fashioned delicacy, little fried pies—just turnovers fried in deep fat instead of baked—are other bright spots.

With a little care we find we can use the same fat for several batches of deep-fat frying. First, we're careful never to overheat or scorch the fat. Then, after the cooking is finished, we clarify the fat after each using. Just drop thin slices of raw potato (about 4 or 5 slices to a cup of fat) into the pan of bubbling fat; let it cook slowly over low heat 15 to 20 minutes. Then strain through cheesecloth into a clean jar or can. Store in the refrigerator and use several times more. Then give to Uncle Sam.

Basic Dessert Fritter Batter

1 cup flour, sifted
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
1 egg, slightly beaten
3/4 cup milk
1 tablespoon shortening, melted

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Combine egg, milk and shortening; stir into dry ingredients. Use as cover batter for fritters—apples, cherries, pineapple, etc.

Leftover Meat Fritters

2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
1 beaten egg
1 1/2 cups milk
3/4 cup diced cooked meat
1 slice cooked bacon, chopped (optional)
1 tablespoon chopped celery (optional)

Sift dry ingredients together; gradually add combined egg and milk and beat until smooth; stir in meat, bacon and celery. Drop by tablespoons into hot deep fat (365-375° F.) and fry 3 to 4 minutes, until golden brown. Makes about 20 fritters.

Jelly Fritters
(Raised)

1/2 cake yeast
2 tablespoons boiled water, cooled to lukewarm
1/2 cup sugar
3/4 cup scalded milk
3/2 cups flour
1/2 cup melted shortening
1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs
Grated rind of 1/2 lemon
Red jelly

Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water. Add sugar, scalded lukewarm milk, and half the flour. Let rise to double its bulk, add remaining ingredients, except jelly, and let rise again. Toss on floured board, roll to 1/4 inch thickness, cut with small biscuit cutter dipped in flour. Cover and let rise on board. Take each piece and hollow in center to form a nest. In one half the pieces put 1/2 teaspoon red jelly. Brush edges of filled pieces with milk. Cover with unfilled pieces and press edges

closely together with fingers first dipped in flour. Fry in deep fat at 365° F. Drain on absorbent paper, sprinkle with powdered or granulated sugar. Makes about 3 dozen.

Salmon Fritters

1 1/2 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
3/4 cup milk
1 egg, beaten
1 tablespoon melted shortening
2 cups flaked canned salmon

Sift dry ingredients together. Add beaten egg, milk and melted shortening. Stir only enough to dampen dry ingredients. Stir in salmon. Fry by spoonfuls in deep fat heated to 365° F. or in hot fat in a skillet over a medium fire until golden brown on both sides. Serves 8. Substitute other flaked fish, if desired.

Louisiana Rice Fritters

1 cup cooked rice
3 eggs
1/2 cup flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
Sugar to taste

Mash rice. Mix all ingredients together and beat to a light, thin batter. Drop by tablespoons into hot boiling fat. Fry to golden brown. Drain on absorbent paper and dust with powdered sugar. Fine for a breakfast dish.

Vegetable Fritters

1 cup sifted flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
3/4 cup chopped cooked cauliflower, cabbage or string beans
1 egg, beaten
1/2 cup milk
2 tablespoons melted shortening

Mix and sift dry ingredients; add vegetable. Combine egg, milk and melted shortening. Add to flour mixture and mix until smooth. Fry by spoonfuls in hot deep fat (350-365° F.) 3 to 5 minutes, or until golden brown. Drain. Serves 6.

Corn Fritters

1 1/2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup milk
1 cup drained canned corn, or grated fresh corn
1 egg, beaten
1 tablespoon melted fat

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Combine egg, corn, shortening and milk; add to dry ingredients; mix well. Fry in deep hot fat (350-365° F.) 2 to 5 minutes, or until golden brown. Drain on absorbent paper. Serve hot with bacon, syrup or jelly. Makes about 8 fritters.

Basic Cover Batter

1 cup flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 egg, slightly beaten
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon melted shortening

Mix flour and salt; combine egg, milk and fat; add gradually to flour, beating with rotary beater until smooth, use as cover batter for vegetables (tomato slices, eggplant, sliced squash, etc.). Makes 1 1/4 cups of batter.

Note: If you don't have a deep fat thermometer, here's how to test the temperature of the hot fat: Into hot fat drop a 1-inch cube of bread. If it takes more than 1 minute to brown, the temperature of the fat is 300° F. or less. If it browns in just 1 minute, the temperature is about 350°. If it browns in about 40 seconds, the temperature is 375° F.

Air Fashions Designed at Stephens College

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia, Mo.

Stephens College girls will pilot their own planes onto the field of the Municipal Airport at the first commencement aviation style and flight show May 28 and alight to model dresses of their own design. These college graduates in aviation and dress design expect to prove that a woman who pilots her plane can be dressed just as smartly as one who drives a car.

Interest in designing clothes for flying grew out of the experiences of the young women enrolled in the aviation courses at the college. They learned that the parts of the body which must be free for action were the feet, legs, hands, arms and eyes. The beginner coming to the Civil Aeronautics Authority requirements that a parachute be worn with its two straps coming from the back and fastening around the legs, found trousers the only practical outfit. But the student fliers were convinced that, once they had their pilot's licenses, they could wear the same clothes piloting a plane cross-country that they would wear driving a car, if they were roomy enough for action.

Muriel King Assists

With their firsthand knowledge of flying, these young college women designed winter and summer wardrobes ranging from work clothes through office, shopping, sports, afternoon, and evening dresses. Muriel King, New York and Hollywood dress designer, guest consultant of the design and dress department of Stephens College, supervised the fashions

submitted by the college women and will be in Columbia for the aviation style show.

For the air commuter who works in town and has no opportunity to return to change her clothes for dinner, a two-purpose summer ensemble will be modeled at the air show. The short skirt of watermelon red candy-striped seersucker is topped by a long-sleeved white organdie blouse over which is worn a watermelon red sleeveless jacket of spun rayon in a novelty nubby weave. For dinner and the theater, a long skirt is substituted for the street-length skirt of daytime hours.

Evening dresses modeled at the air show will be pencil slim, both to do away with furbelows that might hinder action, and to conform to L-85. All will utilize silk skirts for greater freedom. Fabrics such as crepe, broadcloth, gabardine, and shantung are preferred for serviceability.

Chameleon Costumes

Envisioning the day when the postwar matron will fly to town on a shopping expedition, the college student designed a brown wool two-piece suit for the occasion. In this the woman who pilots her plane would emerge from its cabin ready to lunch at the smartest club in town. Designed to complete the costume is a round pocketbook suspended from the shoulder by a wide strap. It has separate compartments for cosmetics, purse, and overnight clothes. Because of the safety belt which is necessary in a plane, easy-to-muss pleats and ruffles in front are avoided. While the brown wool suit gives a sleek appearance, it is carefully designed with enough fullness across the back of the hips so there will be no stretching of material while the wearer is sitting at the plane controls.

Stephens College girls designed for summer wear by the flying office worker a three-piece ensemble. The apple-green shantung bolero jacket and skirt with navy trim may be removed in flight. Under it the aviator will wear a white shantung playsuit.

Better Mobilization of Womanpower Would Greatly Benefit China

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chungking

"It is still not easy for Chinese women to acquire an outlook on life transcending the narrow confines of family life. It is even less easy for women whose ideas are in process of modernization to follow them up practically in the interest of their country." This was the opinion expressed to me by an elderly, intellectual Chinese woman whose life has long been devoted to the liberation of her sex and recently to harnessing womanhood behind China's war effort.

She wasn't bitter, although she was disappointed about the slowness of developments and the manifold failures. "What is to be blamed is our patriarchal past, our heritage of political unawareness, and especially the traditional shortcomings of our administrative

system. That is why the government failed to enhance women's progress and to mobilize them for war, just as it has not succeeded so far in mobilizing men and material resources sufficiently. The great credit which the Allies give us for what attempts we have made tends to minimize the progress still required to liberate women from the material and psychological bonds of their patriarchal past and to activate them as an important force in China's democratization," she told me.

Helping Guerrillas

Yet it would be wrong to deny that women have played a great role in China's war effort. Wherever guerrilla warfare has developed in rural areas, girls, mothers, even grandmothers with bound "lily" feet, have helped their menfolk heroically. Such peasant women needed no education to make them into fighters. In acute personal emergency they experienced what awakens any human beings of such innate decency and common sense as plain Chinese country people to sudden political consciousness. Nor are women behind in field work, in what little factory work there is in free China, or in such impressive feats as the construction of airfields and new motor roads for purposes of military supplies.

Such women laborers, illiterate, ill-fed, ill-clad, and under virtual orders of their family heads, even while on the job, may scarcely be aware of the services they are rendering the nation.

I asked one of China's few "political" women, liberal Mrs. Frances Lieu, widow of the famous Y. M. C. A. leader, Dr. Herman Lieu, whom the Japanese murdered in Shanghai, what she thought of the work of China's women's organizations.

Inadequate Programs

"It is mostly concerned with orphans and war refugees," she said. "It doesn't go deep and far enough. The leading organizations are Madame Chiang Kai-shek's National Women's Council and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which I am secretary-general. The Y. W. C. A. also does its best and several women's clubs try to raise funds. But the Government is not engaged in any special work for women's mobilization in the fight against adult illiteracy among women."

"If women were properly mobilized," she continued, "China would be greatly benefited. The lack of teachers for the execution of the great nation-wide education program could have been overcome by the mobilization of large numbers of educated women

who remain idle in the cities, towns, and among the well-to-do rural gentry. A little special training would have put them on a par with the entire class of middle-school graduates who are most useful in the work for raising low educational standards throughout the villages. Mobilization and training of women would also have increased handicraft and industrial production which is so painfully low. More educated men who are lacking in the army could have been set free for that service, had more women been drawn from families into necessary clerical work. Finally, the morale of womanhood and of the nation could have been enhanced."

"What's your opinion of your 13 women colleagues in the People's Political Council (advisory organ which it was hoped would precede a later national assembly)?" Frances Lieu replied, "I doubt the quality of many of the men and women members from the viewpoint of their devotion to democracy."

Democratic Attempts

"Most women still have the attitude taught them in the past of not saying what they think because it is dangerous. However that may be, we must make the council work, for we have a mission to make China a democracy." Frances Lieu, together with other liberal Chinese women and men, has her opinion about the drafted constitution of 1936 which their government promised to enforce after war as a basis for a democratic regime. Several amendments have been suggested. Meanwhile, immediate introduction is asked for full freedom of speech, of the press and of political organizations as a prerequisite for the preparation of future voters and representatives in methods of genuine democratic practice.

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How The BELVEDERE OF BALTIMORE Adds Glamor to Wartime Menus

Famous throughout the country for its sumptuous cuisine, the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore's center of gracious living, suggests tempting salads as created by Francis, renowned maître d'hotel. And to give these Belvedere salads a truly exquisite flavor and zest, the chefs use this salad dressing recipe:

Belvedere French Dressing

4 Tbsp. of Olive Oil
1 Tbsp. of Vinegar
1 Tsp. of Mustard
1 Pinch of Salt
Dash of Pepper

Try a flavorful salad tonight! Watch the family's eyes light up. Use this dressing recipe. The dressing is the heart of the salad. Point-free Pompeian Olive Oil—that superfine, pure, golden, genuine olive oil—makes the smoothest, most tantalizing French Dressing. Get Pompeian Olive Oil and discover how grand a French Dressing can really be.

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Smarter Shoes Are Possible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How about salvaging one of those old pairs of shoes you have? You probably can find some wearable ones among the discards.

For example, a pair of beige snakeskin sandals that had worn their attractiveness were dyed a toasty brown color. Ordinary dark brown suede cleaner already on hand was used. The shoes wore over a year, even going through rainy weather with only the protective coat of neutral shoe cream.

It is best to try the dye on an inconspicuous spot before launching into dyeing the whole shoe. Some dyes and leathers will not react to each other, as the novice experimenting at home can thus learn. An attempt was made to dye white shoes red, for instance. Experimenting inside an ornamental box brought out a shocking pink color and the dyeing was called off.

When in doubt, consult a reputable shoe man about dyeing. He can usually tell you what results to expect. If you don't want to

tackle the shoe job yourself, have him do it. One shoe man recently did a beautiful job of dyeing a pair of luggage tan shoes a dark brown.

Often just a new inner sole put in by a shoe man will make a shoe feel more comfortable. Many wartime shoes have a paper layer under the top inner sole which wrinkles badly with wear. A cobbler is able to smooth out the wrinkles or put in a leather layer.

Nothing makes shoes take on a well-worn look so quickly as run-down soles on the tips of shoes. Tiny metal toe tips will preserve the leather and attractiveness of the shoe. And very special attention should be given to keeping heels in good repair.

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Sports News



Big Ten Grid Heads Concur On Kick-Offs

CHICAGO, May 26 (P)—Western Conference football coaches have reached a gentlemen's agreement to abolish deliberate out-of-bounds kick-offs while the basketball coaches are seeking an agreement to make their games next season more gentlemanly in meetings now under way here.

One long-time midwest basketball official accused several Big Ten coaches of teaching illegal body blocks and said that "higher ups" would urge such tactics be eliminated. It was reported that some coaches would not agree to schedule games with a certain conference school because of that school's rough type of play on the courts last season.

Semi-Football

"Basketball as now played in the conference is nothing more than semi-football," said the official, who requested he remain anonymous.

"The teaching of body blocks has been going on so long that Big Ten players who later have become high school coaches are showing their prey boys how to use them. The sport is becoming tainted and hard to control, and I have it on good authority that suggestions have been passed down to Big Ten coaches to clean up the sport."

Basketball coaches, given permission to draw up their own schedules rather than have the athletic directors do it as in the past, were scheduled to attempt to meet the 1945 conference program today, although still enmeshed in fraternal strife. Ohio State and Wisconsin were said to be unwilling to play Purdue, charging the Boilermakers with unnecessary roughness last season.

Indicated Attitude

By agreeing to eliminate the intentional out-of-bounds kick-off in football this fall, the Big Ten coaches indicated their attitude on this rule for the national meeting of the trustees and officers of the National Coaches Association which convenes in New York Sunday.

Much dissatisfaction was shown last year when teams deliberately kicked out of bounds, giving the receiving team possession of the ball on its own 35-yard line, rather than risk a long runback of the kick.

Faculty representatives were due to discuss eligibility of civilian athletes today, with the possibility of limiting them to three years of competition instead of the unlimited play which has been in effect under relaxed wartime rules.

If this policy is adopted, Bob Westfall, Michigan's former All-American fullback who received an honorable discharge from the Army and returned to Michigan to complete work on a degree, will be ineligible for further Big Ten football competition. He had played three years of football before entering the Army.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a year ago—Pittsburgh Pirates defeated Brooklyn Dodgers, 17-4, as Vince Di Maggio hit two home runs.

Five years ago—A.L.C. 4-A track and field meet at Randall's Island, John Woodruff won 440 and 880-yard runs; Louis Zamperini won mile in 4:11.2; and Bob Peoples threw javelin 223 feet 11 1/4 inches for new records.

Kiefer Expects He Will Compete Five More Years

BAINBRIDGE, Md., May 26 (P)—Holder of 40 world's swimming records and undisputed king of the backstroke, Ensign Adolph Kiefer believes he won't reach his athletic peak for another two or three years and that he will be capable of top-flight competition for at least five years more.

The Chicagoan, who holds every world's backstroke record between 50 yards and one mile, said today that "if a man stays in shape, there is no reason why he shouldn't be good all through his 20's."

But he bettered unofficially his own mark for the 100-yard backstroke as he swam the first two-thirds of the 150-yard backstroke in 56.1, seven-tenths of a second under his recognized world's record. Only one watch was held on him for the first 100 yards, so the mark cannot be certified.

"I surprised myself," Kiefer said after winning the event in 1:30.8, just four-tenths of a second off his record. "It proved to me that I still haven't reached my peak and I probably won't for another two or three years."

Trained 5,000 Men

The 25-year-old ensign said he was in the best condition of his career. He is ordinarily busy with instruction from 7:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m., estimates he has trained 5,000 Navy swimming instructors who in turn teach the sport in other Naval centers.

He even spends his spare time in the pool and his motto, "Swimming is the most important thing in the Navy today," has become a byword at this sprawling training center.

Kiefer won his first championship at 16 and since then has lost only one race in the backstroke, his specialty. He has defeated his one-time conqueror, Harry Holden, a number of times since then.

There are 1,180,000 Bowlers in the State of Wisconsin, according to officials of the American Bowling Congress.

Javery Finally Crashes Victory Column for 1944

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Well, I wonder who'll get the run today?" Al Javery had said in the Braves' dugout early yesterday afternoon as Coach Benny Bengough handed him a new warm-up ball.

That is the way it has been with Javery all spring. When he pitches, the game is usually close and low-scoring. The enemy's batting attack suddenly stalls, but so does that of the Braves.

In eight previous starts the lanky right-hander had absorbed six successive defeats, five of which were of the heart-breaking variety. With his mates, for some mysterious reason, unable to hit behind him, one run was generally the margin of victory.

It happened again yesterday in the second game of the series with the Pittsburgh Pirates, and this time it was the Braves who picked up the tally, winning by 1-0. Thus, Javery today sported his initial 1944 triumph and the confidence that he finally is on the leading pitchers in the National League. Al should be the pace setter in Bob Coleman's campaign to settle in the first division. The win, incidentally, broke a four-game Boston losing streak.

Javery honestly felt that he was due to beat the Pirates yesterday. As Nick Strincevich, Frankie Frisch's starting pitcher, walked to the other side of the field at the close of batting practice, Al had shouted to him: "Too bad, Nick, that you have to be the one! But I'm going to do it today!"

The Pirates reached Javery for only three singles. Not one of them reached base after the fifth inning.

Still Playing

This seems a good time to give a hand to Whitley Wietelmann. The blond shortstop, who happens to be one of the real hustling ball players on Coleman's roster, has been carrying on at the difficult

infield spot despite a handicap which might keep a less courageous athlete out of uniform. With his sight slightly hampered, he not only has trouble seeing the ball at the plate, but often loses sight of bouncing balls at the short field. Yet he refuses to quit, and you have to lift your hat to a boy like that.

Yesterday it was Wietelmann who took Javery out of the only two jams he faced all afternoon. With the bases loaded in the third inning, Whitley took Pete Coscaratti's short-hopper and started a side-retiring double play. But it was in the fifth that the Evansville kid really distinguished himself. Men were on first and second with only one out when he dashed behind second base for Strincevich's ground ball and threw to Connie Ryan for a forced play at second. Babe Dahlgren, who had been on second at the start of the play, could go no farther than third. Had the ball gone through to the outfield, the score would have been tied, and Javery might still be looking for his first victory.

Tomorrow the Braves open a three-game, week-end series with the Chicago Cubs. It will be Lou's Day. . . . Freddy Glady has been optioned to the Hartford club. . . . Max Macon, it develops, will not be taken for his physical until late next month. . . . The Red Sox dropped a 3-2 game to the Browns yesterday. . . . It was Tex Hughson's second defeat, as against four wins. . . . The Sox have the following individual offensive leaders in the American League: Johnson, 29 runs scored; Tabor, 23 runs batted in; and Doerr with 41 base hits and 12 doubles. . . . Frisch was tossed out of the game by Babe Pinelli yesterday for the second time this year. . . . Mike Ryba has yielded only four hits and four walks in his last three games. . . . Not bad for a young fellow.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 26 (P)—Brooklyn fans' startled reaction to the discovery that you don't have to be a bum to be a Dodger merely emphasizes the fact that Eddie Basinski is just one of a long line of college ball players who have made good in the big leagues. . . . Eddie is the youngest who came from Buffalo U. to soothe that second base trouble spot in the Dodger infield. . . . For the benefit of those who are surprised to find a mere collegian playing good baseball, here's a list of major league stars who had the benefits of at least some higher education.

On second thought, make it two teams: First base, Lou Gehrig, Columbia, or Jake Stahl, Illinois; second, Eddie Collins, Columbia, or Frank Frisch, Fordham; third, Jimmy Collins, Canisius, or Joe Dugan, Holy Cross; short, Joe Sewell, Alabama, or Jack Collins, Holy Cross; outfield, George Sisler, Michigan; Harry Hooper, St. Mary's; Earle Combs, Kentucky; State Teachers; Birdie Cree, Penn State; Riggs Stephenson, Alabama; Louis Sockalexis, Holy Cross and Notre Dame; catcher, Mickey Cochrane, Boston U. or Bill Carrigan, Holy Cross; pitchers, Christy Mathewson, Bucknell; Jack Coombs, Colby; Ed Reulbach, Notre Dame; Chief Bender, Carleton; Eddie Plank, Gettysburg; Addie Joss, Wisconsin; and Orrie Overall, California.

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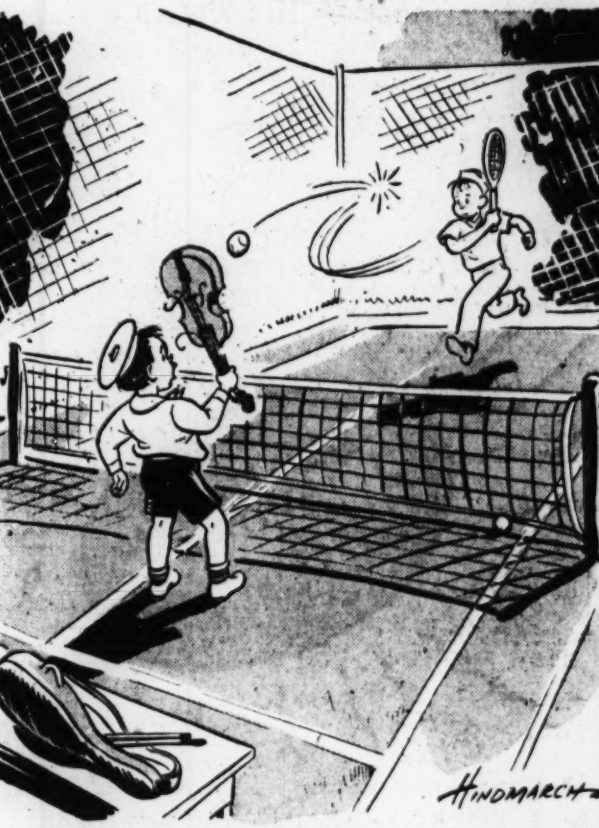
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Wit and Wisdom, Art
and Comics

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Hindmarch

"Better make this the last game—I'll be late for my music lesson"

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

Shared By Many
Now this is my secret—
The everyone knows
What these items add up to—
Plus a lot of new clothes.

A set of new tires,
A month of real leisure,
A handful of maps,
And gas without measure.
—Mrs. M. E. D. S., West Carroll-
ton, Ohio.

This hint to those that concoct
crossword puzzles comes from
Mrs. B. M. K., Sellersville, Pa.
"My Secret Ambition is to find
an all-American Crossword Puzzle,
one entirely free from a Tibetan
this or a Malayan that or a
Babylonian whatchamacallit."

My S. A. is to make waffles as
I made them at the farm last
summer. Page John Gould of
Editorial Page fame, please, he'd
love 'em. Listen, J. G. these
waffles only took one quart of
heavy sour cream, eight eggs, two
cups of bread flour, one teaspoon
of salt, one teaspoon of soda, three
spoonfuls or spoonful of baking-
powder, one cup of salad oil.
Eaten on them was honey-butter
—one-third butter to two-thirds

Telltale Footwear
The Mexican huaraches, a sandal-
type footwear with a leather or
woven henequen sole, are gener-
ally worn in rural districts and
have distinctive designs which in-
dicate the home section of the
wearer.

Crossword Quiz
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who was founder of science of bacteriology?
2—Who is hero of "Der Freischütz"?
3—What national character had an adventure with windmills?
4—How many acts in play "The Green Cockatoo"?
5—Custom.
6—What is an exercise (pl.)?
7—Who is known as "P. G. Wodehouse"?
8—What is a poetic name for India?
9—Certain district in London is called "Carnarvon".
10—What is a large migration from a place?
11—Whose diary is one of those recounted in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"?
12—Young antelope is called what?
13—Who is principal feminine character in "Late Christopher Bean"?
14—What is the name of which character in "Whitehead" is originally invited?
15—Qualifier of a verb is what?
16—What trails are used in Halloween games?
17—What is one of periods into which the year is divided?
18—To color.

Down
1—What is name of Captain Abah's ship?
2—Alice wept with delight at what Ben Bolt (pl.)?
3—What is any large migration from a place?
4—Whose diary is one of those recounted in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"?
5—Young antelope is called what?
6—Who is principal feminine character in "Late Christopher Bean"?
7—What is the name of which character in "Whitehead" is originally invited?
8—Qualifier of a verb is what?
9—What trails are used in Halloween games?
10—What is one of periods into which the year is divided?
11—To color.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You
Ever Wonder

How Dirt Roads Can Be
Made Waterproof by
Adding a Powder?

Smacking of wizardry (pardon me) the first water, it is now possible for an automobile, splashing through a puddle of water on a dirt road, to kick up dry dust instead of mud in its wake.

This remarkable effect is possible only if said road has been treated with a new product developed by the Hercules Powder Company. This product is known as Stabitol. It consists of specially treated resin and other chemicals and comes in the form of a dry powder which mixes readily with loose dry soil.

To obtain a stable, waterproof surface on a dirt road, this resin compound is simply mixed with the top few inches of soil. Nor is any great quantity of the chemical needed, treatment of soil of average composition requiring perhaps five pounds per square yard.

As a result of treatment with Stabitol, the waterproof top layer of soil prevents water from seeping through to turn the natural soil underneath into mud. Then, too, this powder-dry layer resists the rise of moisture from the sub-soil by capillary action.

The water from a shower, when it falls on a road or airfield treated with this chemical compound,

honey cooked to boiling point. (Exit J. G.—smiling.)
—Miss G. W. E., Winter Hill, Mass.

"My Secret Ambition is to raise vegetables that will look just half as perfect and luscious as the ones pictured on the seed packets I bought today!" — Mrs. W. L. K., Houston, Mo.

From a janitor's viewpoint, my Secret Ambition is:
To clean the movie house
some day
And find no wads of gum,
No candy wrappers, peanut
hulls,
Nor popcorn sacks. Ho, hum!
—D. K. Casa Grande, Ariz.

A simple experiment will show how a layer of powder will stop the rise of moisture due to capillary. Colored water will rise to the top of a solid cube of sugar, but will not continue through loose powdered sugar piled on top of the cube.

is faced with two alternatives—it can remain harmlessly on top until it evaporates, or it can run off.



Wide World

If You Don't See What You Want—Ask for It!

This walking hardware store, with a variety of goods for sale, is on the alert for a possible customer. If you're looking for him, you'll probably find him at the "Crossroads of the World." To the New Yorker that's Forty-second Street at Broadway.

Reports indicate that the treatment does not increase the load-bearing capacity of the surface, but it does prevent the soil from getting wet and so losing its strength.

Treatment with Stabitol does not change the appearance of the soil and does not act as a soil binder. As a consequence of this latter fact, it should be used only to treat soils which have already a sufficient quantity of natural bonding material. It is, however, effective in treating a wide variety of types of soils, special success being had with soils containing plenty of silt or clay.

It is believed that this type of soil stabilization treatment will afford protection to the surface for years.

—W. P. Keasbey

As She Was Told

The new maid, preparing to serve at her first dinner party, was instructed by her garden-loving mistress to place a "little flower" in each finger-bowl for the guests.

That point, in the course of the meal arrived, and to the hostess' perplexity, she saw that no blossoms were floating about as planned, but that the water had a decidedly murky nature.

Asking the maid afterward as to the cause of the murkiness, she was informed: "Why, ma'am, Ah jes' put in a little flour like you told me."—Exchange.

Where and When
"Vacation plans don't bother me," said the henpecked Milquetoast. "My wife decides where I shall go, and my employer when."

—Wall Street Journal.

NEWS ITEM—

LAUNDRY COMPANIES REQUEST MEN TO WEAR ONLY ONE SHIRT DAILY.



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Trouble at the Idea Factory

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Pet Show Contest—To Be Continued

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—Unappreciative Audience

By THE HAGERS



Editorials

On the Appian Way

All the Allied peoples can share in the satisfaction of Gen. Mark Clark and his Fifth Army men over the joining of their main force with the men of the Anzio beachhead. After weeks of stalemate and disappointment the successes of the last two weeks are doubly sweet.

The meeting of patrols near Borgo Grappa marked most graphically the Allied advance, which along the Tyrrhenian shore has covered 60 miles. It immediately evoked hopeful headlines about the possibility of trapping General Kesselring's forces. Traps are very tempting things for typewriter tacticians to talk about. But too often they are constructed of incomplete information and wishful thinking.

The juncture of General Clark's forces does not at once place the Germans in a hole. The meeting was not as far in the rear of the German line across Italy as the original beachhead. But it is now disclosed that the Appian Way is clear from Terracina to Cisterna. The Germans have withdrawn from the Pontine Marshes and the fear that they might flood the roads is dissipated. Thus a path is open for "an end run." Should the Fifth Army pour its main strength quickly up into the beachhead area and then drive inland with concentrated force, there would be the beginning of a trap.

The fall of Cisterna accents the hope that such a movement will develop. A spearhead quickly pushing straight inland 20 miles to cut the Casilina Way would make things highly uncomfortable for General Kesselring. But that push is much easier to accomplish on paper than over the Italian hills. And for a real trap there would need to be another prong for the pincers.

Meanwhile, the enemy is reported hurrying heavy reinforcements down from above Rome. Recent successes and the fact that the Allies have already bagged 10,000 prisoners encourage the hope for even bigger triumphs. British-American bombing of railways and roads also greatly complicates the German problem of withdrawing "according to plan." Indications that the Allies have more men and material to throw in suggest that the enemy's main body must pull out or be trapped. But let's not count our chickens before even the nest is built. The Appian Way is only one half of it.

Can't the Unions Stop This?

Sailors can't understand, says Capt. Robert D. Workman, Director of the Navy Chaplains' Division, "why people back home have to take vacations—and when I speak of vacations I mean ganging up and all walking out. Strikes are a thing you can't explain to a bluejacket."

On the day Captain Workman's remarks were published—on his return from a 25,000-mile tour of Atlantic and Mediterranean naval stations—the news columns announced that

Several thousand more lumber and logging workers were joining the 18,000 out on wildcat strikes in the Pacific Northwest.

Steelworkers numbering 6,500 went on an unauthorized strike in Berwick, Pa. A spokesman for 2,000 striking automobile workers asked the President to take over an East Moline, Ill., plant.

Army medical supplies were held off by a strike of 1,900 workers in a Detroit drug factory.

A Granite City, Ill., steel mill producing plates for ships shut down because of a jurisdictional strike.

Eleven thousand five hundred workers returned to seven Chrysler war plants after an unauthorized walkout eight days previously.

This may be puzzling reading matter for sailors, but it is painful to home-front "soldiers" who have done their loyal best and stuck to the job. The figures show that most war workers have abided by their leaders' no-strike pledges. But the thousands who have ignored the promise have given the cause of unionism a black eye. Wildcat strikers are the unions' worst enemies. For their own protection; is it not possible for the unions to prove they are self-governing by penalizing automatically members who thus bring their organizations into disrepute?

What's become of the U-boats? Some ask. We'll refer that one to the fishermen who have theories about where the schools of mackerel disappear to.

The fellow who named his naphtha launch "Frankie Folsom" now has a grandson who calls his high-mileage flivver "Eleanor."

TVA Hobbles

Although Senator McKellar's iron grip on the Appropriation Committee—a grip attained and solidified by seniority—seems to have given him an advantage in the upper house with his feud against TVA, indications are that his designs will be frustrated in the lower house. This is suggested by the flat rejection by House conferees of two riders attached to the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill.

One of these riders would abolish the TVA revolving fund, which is to say the money it receives from power sales; so TVA would have to come to Congress (and specifically to Senator McKellar's Appropriations Committee) for all its money. The second rider would affect TVA personnel by stipulating that all Government employees earning more than \$4,500, including those of TVA, must have Senatorial approval.

Neither of these amendments is wise. The second is open to wide abuse in opening Federal patronage grabs to Senate whims.

Under David Lilienthal, TVA has made substantial progress in its service to parts of seven Southern States. There is nothing in its record that justifies the sort of restraints Senator McKellar has cooked up for it.

France Emergent

Chalk up another score for the French Committee of National Liberation headed by General de Gaulle. Increased prestige for the Committee may be seen in the emphasis Mr. Churchill placed on France as a "fourth" member of the anti-Nazi coalition in his House of Commons speech this week, for the designation follows closely an invitation by the British Government to the French leaders at Algiers to visit London and arrange administration of French territories in the wake of the invasion.

That the French Committee will acquire during this visit the visible stature of a provisional government recently asserted for it by General de Gaulle is unlikely. But if the London talks accomplish anything important—and it seems to be intended that they shall—the French Committee is likely to return to Algiers with an authority considerably increased.

It is this moment, too, which the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, has chosen for a statement that Britain is dealing with the French Committee as the French authority which will exercise leadership in France as liberation proceeds. This is what the French Committee has always asked, and it is a prerogative which Washington in particular has been reluctant to grant for fear the de Gaulleists would influence French internal affairs for their own ends. Apparently, however, no other authority, with the almost unquestionable exception of AMG, has been discovered which could so well undertake the restoration of order in France until elections can be held.

Steel Acquittal

When the Truman Committee's charges were made a year ago that inferior steel from the Carnegie-Illinois Irwin works had been foisted off on American war production, this newspaper suggested that "headline convictions" should be avoided until fuller information was available. In the light of the present acquittal by the Federal Court in Pittsburgh, this recommendation is amply supported.

While the company is thus honorably exonerated of the stigma attached to it by the indictment and trial, this does not necessarily imply criticism of the Truman Committee. As the record stands, the Committee went into the plant and, according to Senator Truman, encountering obstructions from the firm, found certain employees who said records as to the quality of some ship plates had been falsified so the material would meet Government specifications.

The fact of such falsification was subsequently tacitly admitted by company officials, although it was insisted the Government specifications were unnecessarily high and that the steel furnished had fully met required needs.

Poor management was charged by the War Production Board, the Steel officials promised a thorough housecleaning, and a review of Government specifications was subsequently made. So a situation has been brought to light for correction, and a Federal Court has decided no criminal intent or result was involved.

Another Hot Potato



Japhet Receives the Word

(From an Ohio soldier in the South Pacific)

I wish that it were possible for me to describe adequately the unusual experience I had last night.

My native friend, Japhet, came over to my tent at dusk to receive the Bible which I had promised him the day before. You should have seen the expression on his face when I handed him the Bible. His eyes widened like the proverbial saucers and he moved his head slowly from side to side in wonderment.

After a few moments he opened it and started to read. His pronunciation of some of the words was unique, but he read with great feeling, and there was no doubt that he thoroughly understood the thoughts behind the words.

Japhet would pause every now and then and exclaim, "Oh, what beautiful words!" and then close the Bible, press it against his chest, and exclaim, "Oh, I need it. I need it." It was quite evident that he knew his Bible because he was continually opening the Bible to different sections and exclaiming over the headings as he touched them with his finger. Japhet seemed to be in a world of his own while he was reading and only appeared to be aware of my presence whenever he raised his head to exclaim over the "beautiful words" or place his hand on my shoulder and solemnly say, "I love you because you have given me this great book."

The most impressive part of Japhet's visit was when he finally laid aside his Bible and began to speak to me with great emotion: "God, He love you and God He love me. God, He make you one color, God He make me (another) color, but He loves us both because we are brothers. Japhahns no love God. Japhahns they love Satan, the devil. Japhahns they fight for medal. Americans and British fight because they love God and want to keep God. That is why Americans and British will some day win the great

war. You love me because you give me, a native, Bible. . . . When I go back to — I teach the words of God to my friends and tell my friends that you, an American soldier, give me the Bible."

All this was spoken against the background of five music blaring from the radio. Japhet would point to the light bulb above his head each time he spoke of God, point at the darkness outside the tent whenever he mentioned the devil or the "Japhahns," and bang his right fist into the palm of his left hand each time he spoke of the Americans and British winning the "great war."

GENE

(From a Milton, Mass., WAC with four brothers in the service)

Dear Mother:

Well, this time it looks like the real thing. Now that it looks as if I were really going I realize how terribly much I am going to miss things: my friends, home, this landscape. Most of all, this country.

So, Mother, it's "Forward March." When war broke in '39, I used to think the only thing that mattered was sticking by one's friends and the persons one valued. But that's past. The individual, as far as I am concerned, is only of value in relation to the degree he contributes to this war's finish. Individual ties, ties of sentiment, just don't count any more. The only thing is the job at hand. It is only by this means any kind of individual life can persist.

Well, Mother, I surely thank you and — for all you've done for us. If we've got the stuff to take it, and I think we have, it's because we grew up without reason for meanness, smallness, and resentment. We surely had more fun than most. It's only the little guys, either selfish or resentful, who are still holding out.

Well, Mother, I surely feel I can take whatever comes and I know you can, too. "Chins up."

Punishment for Japan

Only by knowledge of her fundamentals can Japan's eventual defeat be turned into constructive channels for the future. Many interpreters have recently broken into print but special place should be accorded the information and insight shown by Willis Lamott in his *NIPPON: THE CRIME AND PUNISHMENT OF JAPAN* (New York: John Day, \$2.50). Mr. Lamott, formerly a missionary teacher in Japan, is a shrewd yet sensitive observer who seems to this reviewer to have formulated his conclusions with exceptional skill.

Many of us who lived in Japan before what Mr. Lamott calls the "decisive decade"—1931 of the Manchuria invasion to 1941 of Pearl Harbor—have often been puzzled to square our own early impressions with the clear record of the later time. Stressing the importance of that decade, Mr. Lamott has developed an approach which gives answers to many problems. The position of the Emperor, one of the supreme anomalies in any consideration of Japanese history, is among the points dealt with generously and satisfactorily.

According to Mr. Lamott, the founding fathers of modern Japan and their immediate successors apparently had a European-type monarchy in view at the time of the 1868 Restoration. Even after the first World War, there was a democratic tendency looking to a process "whereby the myths and traditions surrounding the Throne should be rationalized and the Emperor placed in the position of an actual constitutional monarch."

But from this, the military quickly at their appointed time moved the whole nation into such a frenzy of religious veneration of the Throne that in one of Mr. Lamott's many amusing personal anecdotes, he tells of a two-day police grilling because he had written that the Emperor Meiji was "a truly great man"—his offense being in that he had referred to the Emperor as a man at all! With reason, he soberly remarks that "the

doctrine of the divinity of the Emperor is not something to be laughed off, but something that must be dealt with seriously by all who would consider the future of the Japanese system of government."

Such a wealth of elucidation is here offered that it is difficult to select examples for mention. Mr. Lamott tells of the famed and revered Education Rescript, wrapped in religious sanctions; he explains bushido as far from a "code" of knightly action but merely a military attitude brutal to its core; the tea ceremony, he says, is far from the cultural gem it is pictured by tourist enthusiasts but merely offered "a Buddhist catharsis for blood-soaked samurai minds stained with the tumult and brutality of war."

The zest of his treatment is illustrated by a debunking of judo (jijitsu): "It is all delightfully simple: give in at the moment when your opponent is most likely to lose his balance, then trip him up, choke him, twist his joints, 'hit, chop, thrust, poke, or kick his vital points,' and you will be fighting by the Way of Gentleness, you will be winning by the Art of Meekness."

Summing up, Mr. Lamott is at one with those who feel Japan's own salvation can come only from a thorough trouncing. He thinks that after the war we may look for "unrest, confusion and even rebellion" in Japan, but out of this "it is possible that the people of Japan may achieve social and political consciousness."

Recognizing that there is such a thing as Japanese liberalism, he still advises a skeptical and trial attitude coupled with a re-education based on opening the country freely to all outside influences. One test of reformers' sincerity, he points out, will lie in their willingness to open the national ideology to critical investigation and especially to a stripping of the mantle of divinity from the imperial family, which, if so bared, may then become useful in the new Japan. A. G.

Lessons in Inter-Allied Diplomacy

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

Two lessons about inter-Allied diplomacy worth some attention emerge from Prime Minister Churchill's opening speech in this week's foreign policy debate in London. What he told without saying was that:

1. The diplomacy of a successful coalition in wartime must be a compromise diplomacy, scarcely satisfactory to any one of the major participants;

2. The achievement of a supreme United Nations Council is easier to advocate than to produce.

The first lesson was pointed up in Mr. Churchill's handling of the French and Spanish questions. Spain and the recently completed arrangement with that country were warmly praised—and almost testily defended. The French bid for recognition of the National Committee in Algiers as the Provisional Government of France was rejected.

In these two matters Mr. Churchill expressed a balancing of British and American policy positions in which each got just about half of what it originally wanted.

It is no secret that London has looked with favor on the ambitions of the French group in Algiers to become the accepted provisional authority for all of France. But Washington opposes this on the grounds that to do so would jeopardize the freedom of the people of France to select a government of their own choice. On this matter Mr. Churchill bowed to Washington.

In so doing he was offering compensation for the acute disappointment which the outcome of the Spanish negotiations has left in Washington. The feeling here is still that if London had backed the State Department on the Spanish matter, Madrid would have given in to the demand for complete stoppage of all wolfarm shipments to Germany. Why London didn't is not known here.

One theory is that the compromise over wolfarm is the price Mr. Churchill gladly paid for keeping Sir Samuel Hoare in Madrid. The compromise was Sir Samuel's policy. Had that policy been vetoed in London it would have been equivalent to an act of no

confidence in his mission in Madrid. That would have forced his resignation from his post in Madrid and his return to London. Sir Samuel is an astute politician who retains some power in England despite memories of the "Hoare-Laval deal" which broke League sanctions on Italy during the Ethiopian crisis and despite his prominence in the pre-Munich policy of appeasement.

However, Mr. Churchill's acceptance of the American policy toward the French is a compensation which is appreciated in the corridors of the State Department.

The other aspect of the speech most carefully noted was the emphasis on the difficulty of deciding which rival faction to support in the several Allied countries which are torn by factionalism. Fortunately, the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, and Czechoslovakia have managed to preserve an outward unity. If a United Nations Council were to be set up, representation could be secured from these countries which would not arouse violent challenge from within their ranks.

But how on earth could satisfactory representation be secured for France, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Italy (if Italy were to be admitted in theory as a participant)? Russia would not accept a Polish delegate from the Polish Government-in-Exile. Washington and London could not accept a delegate from any other Polish source. If a delegate named by Marshal Tito were accepted for Yugoslavia it would mean a final break with the still recognized Yugoslav Government-in-Exile. The Greeks purportedly have patched up their quarrels and achieved a united front. But the peace is still very new and untested. As for the Italians, would the politically active people of Northern Italy recognize a representation made before their liberation by the present transitional government now functioning in Southern Italy? And who would represent the French when their committee is not recognized as a Provisional Government?

Everyone agrees that there should be a Supreme United Nations Council. But setting it up would perhaps not be as easy as making up the roster of accredited delegates at a national political convention.

The Draft: Achievements and Anomalies

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Many newspapermen all over the United States have been following the Rives Matthews draft case with amazed interest. Matthews is the editor-lintotype operator-printer-etc., of the Somerset News, Princess Anne, Maryland. Crusading in that paper, he exposed illegal use of gasoline by a rising Maryland politician, was himself indicted for criminal libel, then fully cleared—but only after the State's Attorney implied that he was "on probation" and that his paper's activities would be checked by the court.

These highly improper proceedings were condemned by newspapers everywhere. Then they were followed, suddenly, by draft reclassification of 37-year-old Mr. Matthews into I-A, and his pre-induction physical examination was set for Thursday. At the last moment, what Mr. Matthews describes as a "sul-furious colonel from draft headquarters in Baltimore" insisted that the local board withdraw its induction order.

Mr. Matthews adds that other men over 30 in 35 essential categories, who were due to take their pre-induction physical examinations with him, have also been deferred. "Thus," he says, "taxpayers have been saved \$23 a man and the puffin-head pique-squeaks who call themselves politicians hereabouts have been routed again. Lux et veritas!"

Previously, Charles W. Goldsborough, chairman of Somerset County Local Board, was quoted as saying: "We don't figure his paper essential. It's just a tiny paper with a couple of sheets with a little bit of county news. There's not enough of it and besides it doesn't carry any Government Army or Navy advertising." (He evidently meant publicity.)

That incredible and indefensible statement is probably as callous a denial of the freedom of the press as has been uttered by a public official in the United States for a long time. Undoubtedly, Mr. Goldsborough did not realize the implication of his remark. For if local draft boards can vote newspapers out of existence because they don't "figure" they are essential, we have certainly hit a low in the U. S. history of a free press.

The fact that this threat could be made, after extensive court processes had cleared Mr. Matthews of libel charges and the man

he exposed had lost his gasoline privileges, shows that citizens like this draft board chairman have not realized the meaning of press freedom.

Fortunately, the case is not typical. But unfortunately, there are not many editors like Mr. Matthews who—sometimes right and sometimes wrong—are not afraid to stir things up. Crusading is becoming a rare virtue in American newspapers.

There have been extraordinarily few complaints of the work of such boards. The innumerable latitude given them in deciding which men should be deferred and which should not has passed virtually unchallenged. And yet these bodies of men have often arbitrarily taken headline decisions upon which hung the gravest possible consequences to the individual. Without pleading by counsel, without a "day in court" where formal safeguards were provided, these headline decisions have been taken and not protested.

Americans have been willing to accept such a system for two reasons: they were patriotic and eager to serve their country, and they were prepared to trust their neighbors. Undoubtedly, 999 out of 1,000 draft boards were fair, impartial, careful, and perhaps even well-informed in the ramifications of their instructions. Yet, in issues meaning far more to the individual than most court cases, decisions have been taken without the fundamental guarantees of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence.

That the system has worked at all is a great tribute to the loyalty of Americans and the essential fairness of these boards of neighbors. Yet the inequities are glaring. For example, a large industrial concern with experts handling the appeal of draft cases will be able to adjust cases and take advantage of appeal procedures which the lone individual could not grasp.

And then there is the thousandth case, as in Princess Anne, where a local board takes it upon itself to rule on essentiality in such a way as to strike deep into the Bill of Rights. Unfortunately, this possibility has been implicit all along.

The draft law's administration has produced inequities, yes. But has also been a magnificent over-all triumph of democracy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year, \$12.00
Six months, \$7.00
Three months, \$4.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of mailing Monitor:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.